AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

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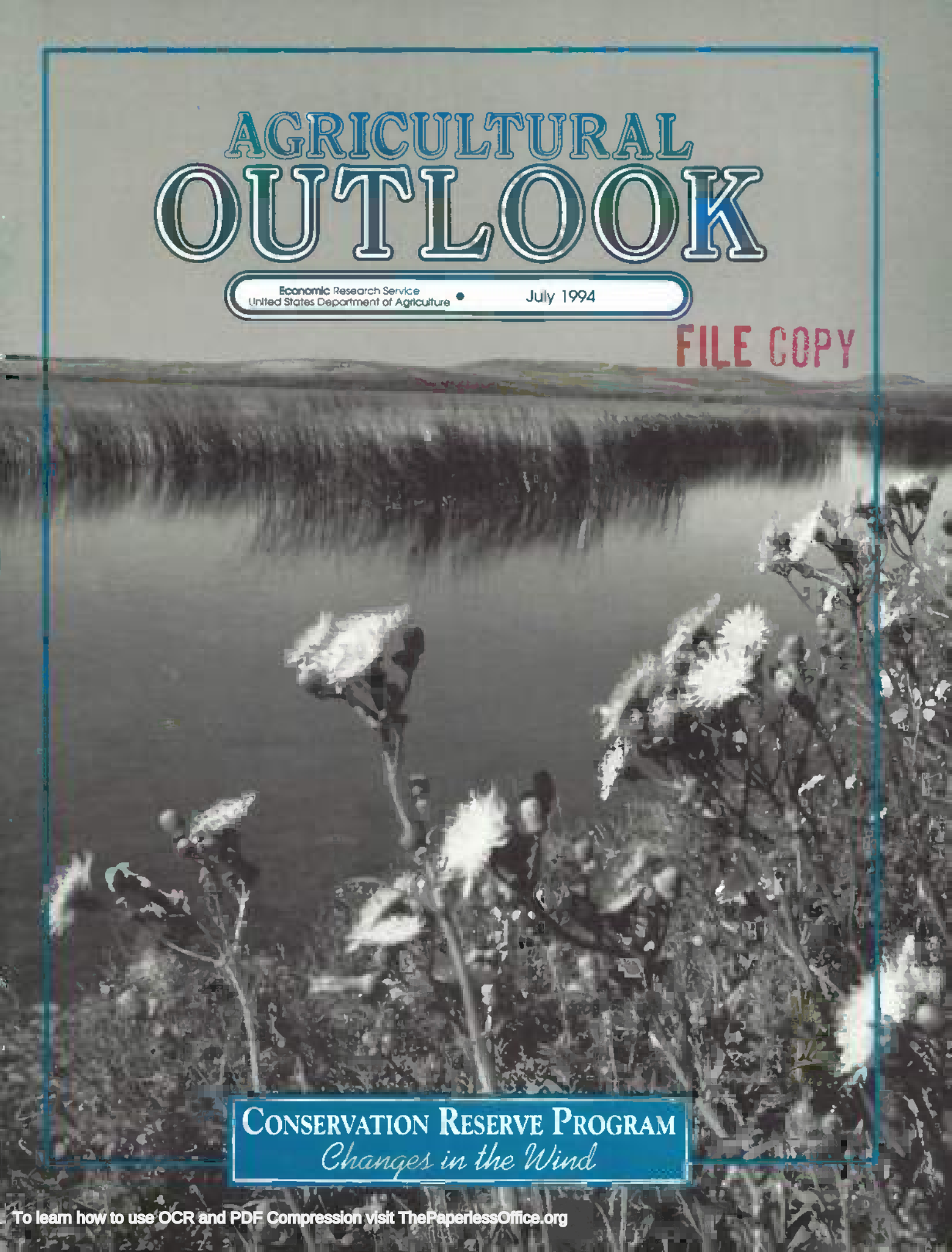

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
Changes in the Wind

July 1994/AO-209

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Cover photo:
Wildlife plantings on North Dakota farm. Courtesy Soil Conservation Service.

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Farmland Value Forecast . . . Prospects for CRP Land . . . The Tomato Industry . . . & Impacts of Commodity Programs

Farmland Values Rising

U.S. farmland values in 1994 are forecast to increase 3-4 percent from a year earlier, below last year's 6.4-percent gain but surpassing the increases of 0-2 percent during 1990-92. This year's expected increase—the 8th consecutive rise in nominal value since 1987—reflects recent trends in farmland values offset by expectations of higher interest and inflation rates. As of January 1, 1994, the value of farmland and buildings averaged $744 per acre.

Crop Programs & Rural Areas

Rural communities and agricultural production have changed to such an extent that farmers are no longer the dominant economic force in most rural areas. And farm families on average now receive more income from nonfarm activities than from farming. For these reasons, commodity programs today have less direct effect on the income of nonfarm rural households, and the impact on average farm households has diminished. Also, commodity programs are focused on relatively few commodities in the farm sector.

But in several regional pockets of the U.S., producers receive payments that amount to a significant portion of gross cash farm income. In 1992, over two-thirds of payments went to producers in 14 states in the Midwest and Plains.

Steady Success for Tomatoes

The U.S. tomato growing industry has been increasing output for several decades, primarily by increasing yields, and is currently the world's largest tomato producer. Last year's farm-gate receipts—nearly $1.7 billion—were higher than for any other fruit or vegetable except potatoes, and topped rice, peanuts, and barley. Acreage for processing tomatoes—85 percent of total tomato output last year—is set to rise 13 percent this year, and production could nearly reach the 10.9-million-ton record set in 1991.

Tomatoes are the most widely consumed vegetable in the U.S. after potatoes. New processed tomato products—juice, pizza sauce, chili sauce, and salsa—have become food classics nearly every decade since the 1920's. Rising health consciousness, the increased popularity of salad bars and fast-food restaurant meals, and a growing interest in ethnic foods have continued pushing up use of fresh tomatoes.

Egg-Market Switch

While per capita consumption of shell eggs has been dropping, processed egg product use has nearly doubled since the early 1980's. Americans use about 234 eggs per capita—about 24 percent consumed as processed products. If current trends in egg consumption continue through the second half of the 1990's, one-third of all eggs will be consumed in processed form by 2000.

Several factors are behind the steady growth of processed egg products. The traditional market for processed eggs—as ingredients in foods such as pasta, cake mixes, and other baked goods—has continued to grow. And the increased safety and convenience of liquid egg products is encouraging use of pasteurized egg products in institutional food service and in restaurants.

The Economic Research Service is converting to a voice-mail phone system and expects to complete the conversion next month, with new numbers for ERS specialists. If you have difficulty reaching an *Agricultural Outlook* contact during the conversion period, please call (202) 219-0313 and the AO staff will redirect your call.

Health Care Demographics

Under the Administration's proposed health care reform plan, employers would pay part of the insurance premium for the families of eligible employees, public subsidies would be provided to reduce the premium for low-income families, and uninsured and underinsured persons would receive comprehensive coverage. Families from rural communities—especially farm families—are less likely than other families to include workers entitled to employer premium contributions. However, rural families should be more likely to qualify for public subsidies to help offset the cost of health insurance premiums. And rural communities may have a larger proportion of underinsured persons, who would receive more comprehensive coverage.

CRP Contract Prospects

Contracts on 24 million of the current 36.4 million acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) will expire by September 30, 1997. Recent survey results indicate that without CRP extension, producers would return 54-74 percent of their CRP acres to crop production, depending on commodity prices. This prospect has raised issues of the environmental and wildlife consequences of a return of this land to agricultural production. Several proposals would extend some CRP contracts—especially those on environmentally sensitive lands.

Commodity Programs & Farm-Rural Economies

When the Federal farm commodity programs were first put into place in the 1930's, a major intent was to improve the income of farm households and, by extension, improve rural economies. Public concerns had already noted the disparity between the incomes of farm households and other U.S. households, and the prosperity of rural communities was regarded as closely linked to that of farms.

Rural communities and agricultural production have changed to such an extent that farmers are no longer the dominant economic force in most rural areas. And members of farm families now participate in the nonfarm economy to such an extent that, on average, these families receive more income from nonfarm activities than from farming. For these reasons, commodity programs today have less direct effect on the well-being of nonfarm rural households, and the impact on many farm households has diminished.

Another change since design of the original farm legislation is that the income gap between farm households and other U.S. households has closed. In 1992, average household income for farm operators was $40,613 compared with $39,020 for all U.S. households, according to USDA's Farm Costs and Returns Survey. Since farm income may be only one source of income for farm operator households, program payments are a smaller fraction of the total income of most farm families. Also, commodity programs are now focused on relatively few commodities, and only a small proportion of farm households is eligible for payments from these programs.

Government payments include deficiency payments, disaster payments, and storage payments. Deficiency payments are by far the largest component of farm programs, and these go to feed grain, wheat, cotton, and rice producers. Participating farmers who voluntarily comply with any acreage reduction or conservation requirements are eligible for deficiency payments.

Disaster payments are Federal aid provided to farmers growing crops in declared disaster areas. Payments for storing feed grains and wheat in the farmer-owned reserve can be made to farmers under certain conditions. Payments can also be received for complying with some conservation requirements and through other Federal and state programs.

Commodity programs are designed to control the supply of selected crops, as well as to support incomes of the farmers growing those crops. Payment effects are not evenly distributed across all farms or regions.

One-Third of Farms Receive Payments

About one-third of the 2.1 million farm operator households in the U.S. received direct cash payments from participation in government programs (deficiency, disaster, and storage programs) in 1992. Recipient farm households received an average payment of approximately $8,800, but half the households received $4,120 or less. The 5 percent of households receiving the largest payments collected 33 percent of total payments.

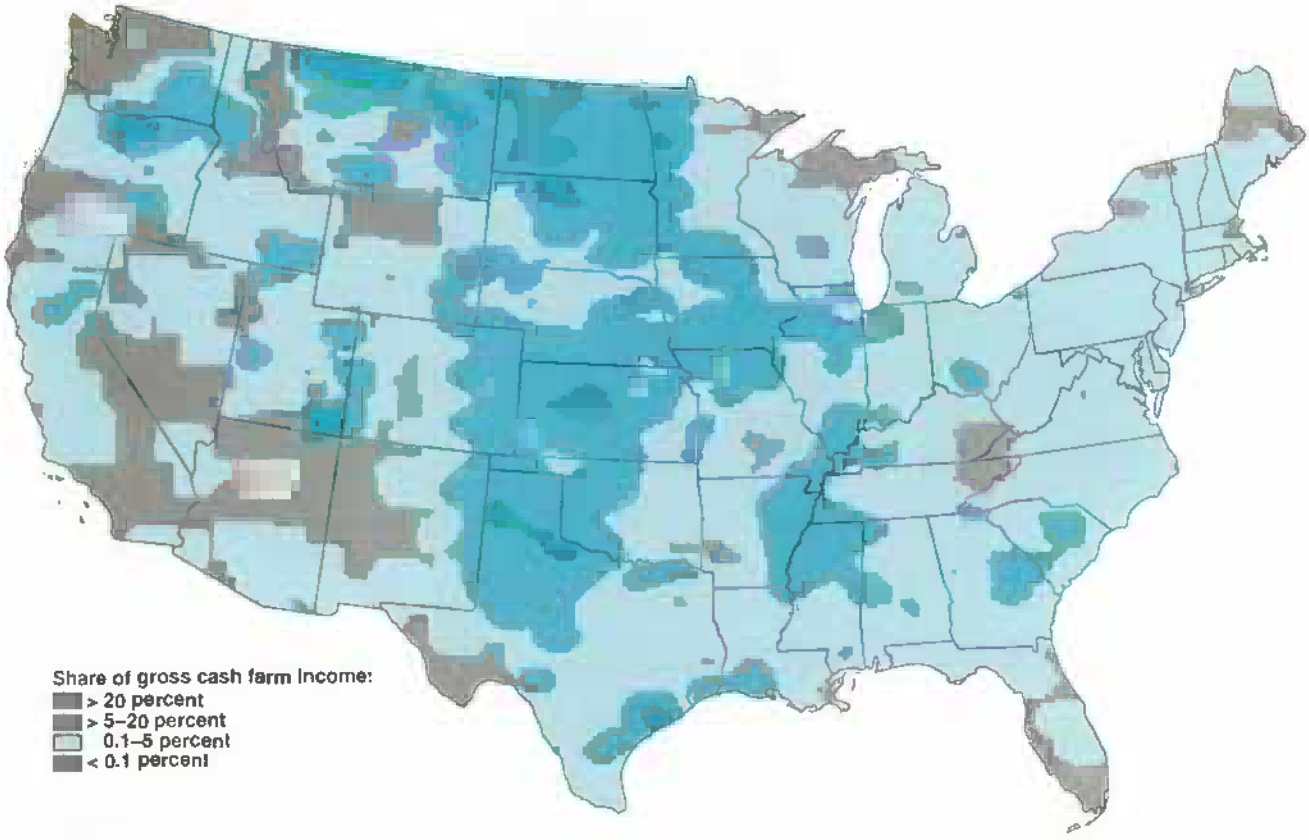
The mechanism of commodity programs reflects the programs' supply management objective. Participation in commod-

Commodity Program Participants Have Less Off-Farm Income Than Nonparticipants

	Farm households [1]		
	All	Nonparticipants	Participants
		Million	
Number of farm households	2.072	1.38	0.676
		$ per farm household	
Gross cash farm income	56,754	32,423	104,872
Direct commodity payments	2,970	NA	8,845
Household income from farming [2]	4,882	946	12,667
Off-farm income	35,731	40,183	26,926
Household income	40,613	41,129	39,593
		Percent	
Program payments as share of gross farm income	6.2	NA	8.4

NA = Not applicable.
[1] Excludes nonfamily corporations or cooperatives, and farms with hired managers. [2] Includes senior operator share of net cash income, net income from another farm, wages paid to family members to work on the farm, any cash rent received, and farm program payments.
Source: 1992 Farm Costs and Returns Survey.

Impact of Direct Government Payments on Farm Income Is Highest in Great Plains



1991 data. Includes commodity programs–deficiency, diversion, dairy termination, and loan deficiency payments–as well as Conservation Reserve Program, disaster, and other payments.
Source: Farm Costs and Returns Survey, 1991

ity programs is voluntary, but the farmer must establish a "base" acreage for the crop for which deficiency payments are received. Deficiency payments under the programs are paid on a portion of a participating farmer's base acreage.

The producer receives a cash payment in a particular year if a target price set by Congress exceeds either the market price or the CCC loan rate—whichever is higher. The higher of the two is subtracted from the target price, to arrive at the deficiency payment rate. This rate, multiplied by the farmer's production eligible for payment, equals the program payment. Large producers—with large base acreage and high program yields—tend to receive larger payments than do small producers.

Large farms received a disproportionate share of payments relative to their numbers. The 10 percent of farms with gross sales over $250,000 received almost 30 percent of total payments in 1992. The 50 percent of recipient farms with gross sales under $50,000 received less than a quarter of total payments.

Among household income categories, farm operators in the highest category received the largest share of payments (higher income was not necessarily a result of program payments). Households with current income below the poverty threshold participated in government commodity programs at the same rate as other households. Households not participating in programs have higher household income on average than recipient households, due largely to the higher off-farm income they earn.

On the whole, direct farm program payments appear inversely related to off-farm income earned by the household. The 25 percent of farm households earning off-farm income of less than $10,000 received almost half of total payments. Conversely, for households receiving $25,000 or more in off-farm income, the average payment was about one-third of that received by households earning $10,000 or less—$1,900 compared with $5,200.

The percent of recipient households with income at or above the U.S. average is the same as for nonrecipient households. Due largely to farm losses, about 24 percent of recipient farm operator households had current income below the poverty threshold, about the same as for nonrecipient households. However, recipient households with income above

About the Data

Data for this report are based on USDA's 1992 Farm Costs and Returns Survey (FCRS). Representing all farms in the U.S., the survey yields estimates of income and expenses, and the financial position of the farm business. The FCRS is the only data source that links characteristics of the farm business with the people who run farms.

The 2.1 million farm operator households examined in this analysis are a subset of families involved in agricultural production—and received $6 billion of the total $9 billion in government commodity payments in 1992. The rest went to the 2 percent of farms that are operated by nonfamily corporations or cooperatives; to partners who were not included in the farm business accounts; and to landowners who were not farm operators.

The economic well-being of farm operator households is based on the total financial resources available to them. Household income is estimated by adding the share of self-employment farm income to the off-farm income received by members of the household. Off-farm income includes wages and salaries, net income from nonfarm businesses, interest or dividends, rental income, Social Security, and other nonfarm income. Almost all farm operator households have some off-farm income.

the poverty threshold received slightly higher average payments than recipients with income below the threshold—$9,000 versus $8,500. And since recipients under the poverty level had negative income, on average, government commodity payments of over $8,000 certainly mediated the farm income loss.

Payments Concentrated In Midwest & Plains

Households operating cash grain farms, especially rice farms, would be the most affected by any changes in commodity programs. Direct government payments are about 11 percent of aggregate gross cash farm income for recipient households operating cash grain farms. The average payment was $7,850. One-half of recipient cash grain farms received more than $5,850 in direct government payments in 1992.

Average government payments were highest among cotton and rice farmers. Almost all farmers specializing in rice production and 89 percent of cotton producers received payments. Rice producers received an average payment of $40,790 in 1992—24 percent of their gross cash income. Cotton producers received an average payment of $36,700—14 percent of gross cash income.

Just over half of operators work full time on the farm. But the full-time farm operators received 90 percent of total government cash payments in 1992, with an average payment of about $4,800. Compared with other operators, these full-time farm operators are more likely to specialize in cash grains, to live in the Midwest, and to run commercial-sized farms (gross sales over $50,000). The part-time operators received 10 percent of government payments, and tended to run small farm businesses (less than $50,000 in gross sales) and spend the majority of their work time outside agricultural production.

In several regional pockets of the U.S., producers received payments that amounted to a significant portion of their gross cash farm income. Farms where operators specialize in program crops have a larger portion of gross income coming from program payments. Over two-thirds of payments went to producers in the 14 states in the Midwest and Plains regions. Areas of the U.S. showing program payments of 20 percent or more of gross income are also areas that depend on farming for a significant portion of total income. Cash grain farms, which receive the bulk of direct government payments, are also concentrated in these areas, where fewer off-farm income opportunities exist and operators tend to farm full-time.

The ability to generate income and deal with debt is an indicator of a business's financial stability. About 7 percent of farms operated by households are either marginally solvent or financially vulnerable. The marginally solvent farms, while showing positive farm income in a given year, are heavily in debt. These farm households in 1992 received about 12 percent of total direct government payments. On average, the payment was more than $10,000, over twice that of the average payment to households whose farm business was in a favorable financial position with positive income and low debt.

Households whose farms were financially vulnerable (negative farm income and high debt) received about 4 percent of total government payments. Farms in the vulnerable category are more likely to be small (sales less than $50,000), producing commodities not covered by government programs and whose households depend mainly on off-farm income.

Few Rural Counties Depend on Farming

Relatively few rural residents and communities today rely on farming for their economic base. Currently, only about 17 percent of the nation's 3,097 counties depend on farming for 20 percent or more of their earned income, compared with 65 percent in 1950. Of the approximately $6 billion in farm commodity program payments to farm operator households in 1992, approximately $1.8 billion went into the economies of farming-dependent counties. Family farms in these counties account for only 20 percent of the counties' total gross sales, but individually, these farms had average net cash income of over $25,000.

The remaining commodity payments of $4.3 billion were distributed across counties whose economies were based on nonagricultural industries. Government programs directly raise farmers' incomes in these counties, but effects of this income are much less important to the nonfarm economy.

[Janet Perry (202) 219-0803) and Gerald Whittaker (202) 501-8315] AO

Field Crops Overview

Domestic Outlook: June Projections For 1994/95

Prospective area planted to the eight major field crops is up 7 million acres for the 1994/95 season, reflecting lower set-aside requirements, better planting conditions, and higher expected market prices than in 1993/94. Production is projected up for all the major crops except wheat, as a result of acreage increases and higher projected yields.

Favorable weather conditions during May and early June have supported the yield increases currently projected for 1994/95. However, there is some concern over dry conditions in the eastern Corn Belt. Relatively tight supplies are expected to ease in 1994/95, and ending stocks are expected up. Price ranges are forecast down from 1993/94 for most crops.

Preliminary results for the 1994 commodity program signup for all eligible crops combined—wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, cotton, and rice—show acreage mostly unchanged from 1993. Program participation is up for corn and barley but down for the others. The amount of cropland intended to be idled under the commodity program's acreage reduction provisions is down 12.2 million acres. And intended plantings of soybeans, minor oilseeds, and other nonprogram crops under the flex acreage option are down 1.75 million acres.

Wheat supplies are projected down for 1994/95. The slight increase in beginning stocks of wheat for 1994/95 is more than offset by lower projected production and imports. As a result, total wheat supplies are projected down 1 percent from 1993/94, to 3 billion bushels. Despite season-average prices of $3.20 per bushel or greater since 1991/92, and a 0-percent ARP, wheat plantings decreased again in 1994 and are less than 1992/93, when the ARP was 5 percent.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.66 billion bushels, down 6 percent from 1993/94. USDA yield estimates for the three classes of winter wheat indicate an increase in soft red wheat (SRW) yields, and a decrease in white and hard red (HRW) yields from 1993/94.

Favorable weather conditions in the Southeast and Corn Belt have pushed projected SRW yields to 46.2 bushels per acre, up from 43.1 in 1993/94. But despite good crop conditions in the Pacific Northwest, projected white yields are 59.8 bushels per acre, down 10 percent from the record set in 1993/94. Dry conditions in the winter, and late cold spells, have lowered HRW yield prospects to 34.7 bushels per acre, down almost 1 bushel.

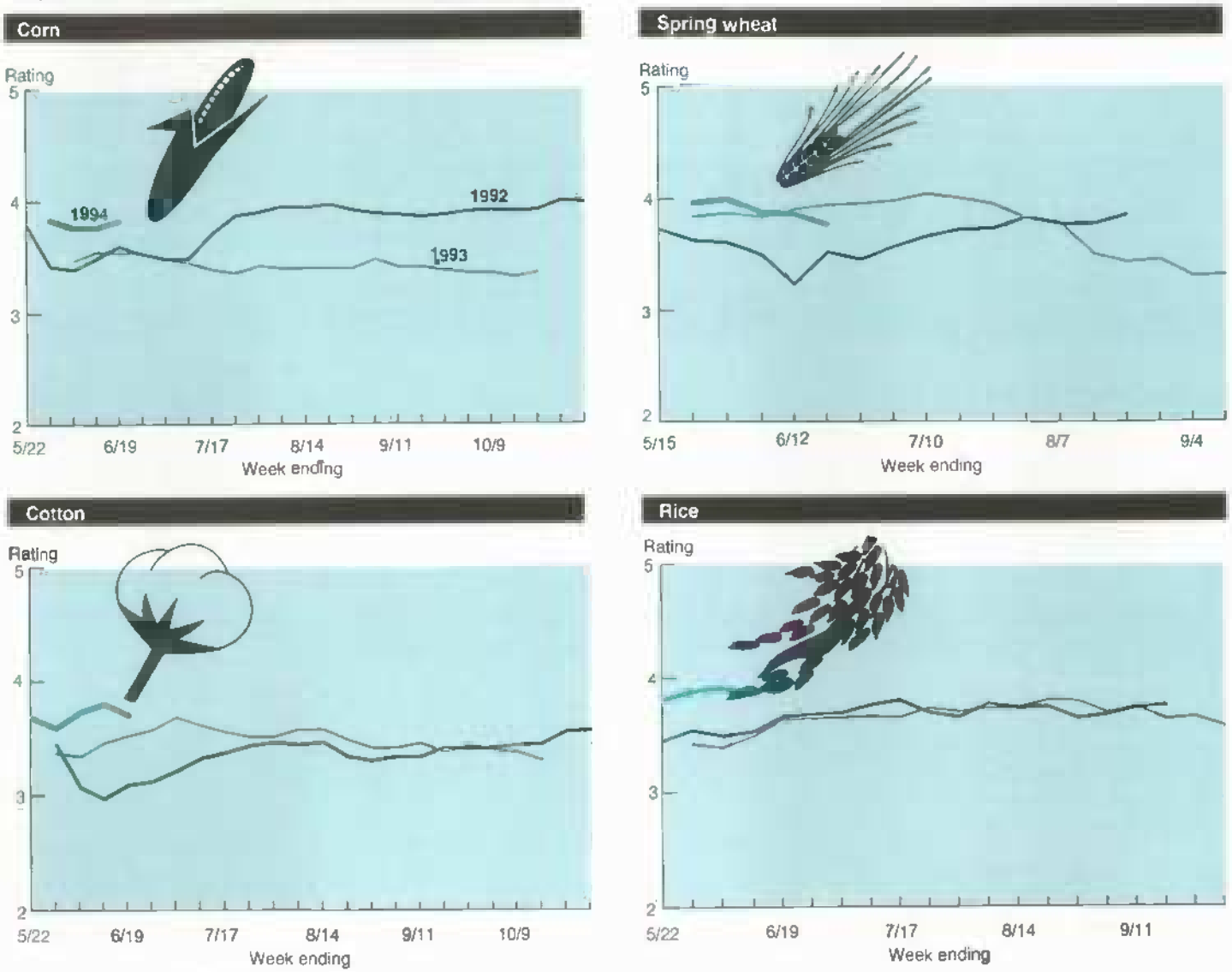
U.S. Field Crops—Market Outlook at a Glance

	Area								
	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Output	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports	Ending stocks	Farm price
	—Mil. acres—		Bu/acre	— — — —		Mil. bu	— — — —		$/bu
Wheat									
1993/94	72.2	62.6	38.3	2,402	3,031	1,257	1,225	549	3.20
1994/95	71.5	61.9	38.3	2,375	3,004	1,222	1,175	607	2.75-3.35
Corn									
1993/94	73.3	63.0	100.7	6,344	8,482	6,425	1,225	832	2.50-2.60
1994/95	78.6	71.5	122.1	8,725	9,562	6,950	1,350	1,262	2.10-2.50
Sorghum									
1993/94	10.5	9.5	59.9	568	743	483	175	85	2.30-2.40
1994/95	10.0	8.9	65.7	585	670	383	175	112	1.90-2.30
Barley									
1993/94	7.8	6.8	58.9	400	811	425	65	121	2.00
1994/95	7.6	7.0	57.2	400	566	375	60	131	1.95-2.35
Oats									
1993/94	7.9	3.8	54.4	206	424	315	3	106	1.35
1994/95	6.9	4.3	56.5	245	426	300	2	124	1.10-1.50
Soybeans									
1993/94	59.4	56.4	32.0	1,809	2,106	1,366	580	160	6.45
1994/95	61.1	60.0	35.0	2,100	2,265	1,390	610	265	5.35-6.45
			Lb./acre	— — —		Mil. cwt (rough equiv.)	— — —		$/cwt
Rice									
1993/94	2.92	2.83	5,510	156.1	202.6	98.6	81.0	22.6	8.25-8.45
1994/95	3.29	3.20	5,656	181.0	211.8	101.3	81.0	29.5	5.75-7.25
				— — — —		Mil. bales	— — — —		¢/lb
Cotton									
1993/94	13.4	12.8	606	16.2	20.8	10.3	7.0	3.6	58.00*
1994/95	13.8	12.8	665	17.7	21.3	10.5	7.0	3.9	**

Based on June 9, 1994 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates; U.S. marketing years for exports. *Weighted average price for August-March; not a season average. ** USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections. See table 17 for complete definition of terms.

Agricultural Economy

Crop Conditions for Corn, Cotton, and Rice Are the Best in 3 Years



1=Very poor; 2=Poor; 3=Fair; 4=Good; 5=Excellent.

Ending stocks for wheat are projected to increase 58 million bushels in 1994/95, to 607 million bushels. The season-average farm price is projected to be $2.75-$3.35 per bushel, compared with $3.20 in 1993/94.

Feed grain plantings have been completed earlier than last year. Corn, barley, and oats plantings were essentially complete as of May 28, with over 95 percent of each crop in the ground, according to USDA's *Crop Progress* report. Sorghum planting has also been well ahead of normal, with 95 percent planted as of June 19 compared with the average pace of 84 percent.

Early reports indicate that the majority of the crops are rated in good-to-excellent condition. As of June 19, about 76 percent of the corn was rated good or excellent in the reporting states, and only 2 percent was rated below fair—compared with only 57 percent rated good or excellent and 8 percent rated below fair last year. For sorghum, 66 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, and just 1 percent was rated below fair.

Projections for 1994 production—including the 38-percent increase in corn production—are unchanged from USDA's initial projections in May. Farm prices weakened in May, reflecting the rapid pace of planting and relatively favorable conditions for emergence and early plant development. Other factors contributing to weaker prices include slow export sales, large corn supplies among export competitors, and historically large imports of feed grains.

Corn prices have averaged $2.55 per bushel during the first three quarters of 1993/94, up 24 percent from this period last year, and the season-average price is forecast at $2.50-$2.60 per bushel. Season-average prices for 1994/95 are expected to be lower than this season for corn and sorghum, about unchanged for oats, and higher for barley.

Higher cotton production and record use are projected for the 1994/95 crop. During the first 9 months of 1993/94, domestic mill consumption was near that of a year ago—U.S. mills had spun 7.7 million bales of cotton through April. For the 1993/94 season, mill consumption is projected to exceed 1992/93. Sustained demand is expected to lift consumption to 10.3 million bales this season, the largest domestic use since 1950/51. And domestic use in 1994/95 is projected up again, to 10.5 million bales.

About 95 percent of the 1994/95 cotton crop had been planted by the week ending June 12, the same as last year, but slightly above the 5-year average. Crop development is ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. And U.S. crop conditions are rated above the previous season. As of June 19, 68 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with 55 percent last year.

These early-season conditions support favorable prospects for the 1994/95 crop. U.S. cotton production is currently forecast at 17.7 million bales, up almost 10 percent from the 1993/94 projection.

Soybean supplies are projected up in 1994/95. The reduction in beginning soybean stocks of more than 130 million bushels will be more than offset by the projected increase in production of almost 300 million bushels in 1994/95.

Soybean acreage is projected up 1.76 million acres from 1993/94. Preliminary results from the 1994 program signup indicate soybean plantings on normal flex acres will drop nearly 1.4 million acres to 3.3 million acres. A large percentage of this drop is resulting from a 700,000-acre decrease in corn flex acres being planted to soybeans.

Ending stocks for 1994/95 are projected to rebound more than 100 million bushels from 1993/94. The projected increases in supplies and ending stocks are resulting in a drop in the season-average price for soybeans—the current range for 1994/95 is estimated at $5.35-$6.45 per bushel. Soybean meal prices are projected sharply down from this season, but oil prices are projected to be little changed.

Rice supplies are projected up despite small carry-in stocks. Rice beginning stocks of 22.8 million cwt for 1994/95 are estimated to be the smallest since 1980/81. However, intended plantings of 3.29 million acres—the highest since the early 1980's—will boost projected production to more than 180 million cwt. A yield increase of just under 1 percent from the current projection of 5,656 pounds per acre, based on trend analysis, would result in a new production record.

This spring, rice planting progress was ahead of 1993 and the average pace. Plantings were essentially complete by the first week of June. As of June 19, 93 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with just 61 percent last year.

This season's higher prices have led to a decrease of 300,000 acres in the area idled under the rice program's 50/85 provision. In addition, the preliminary signup report indicates a net increase of rice plantings on rice flex acres, with soybean plantings on rice flex acres dropping more than 85,000 acres.

Ending stocks are projected to increase 6.7 million cwt above 1993/94 to 29.5 million. The projected stocks-to-use ratio will ease from this season's 12.7 to 16.2 percent, putting downward pressure on prices. The season-average price is projected to be $5.75-$7.25 per cwt, down from $8.25-$8.45 in 1993/94. *[Bryan Just (202) 219-0840]*

Global Market: Outlook for 1994/95

In the global market, trade growth for most grains will continue to be limited by weak demand in 1994/95. Although U.S. exports of corn and soybeans are expected to increase from the 1993/94 levels, U.S. rice and cotton exports are expected unchanged and wheat exports are forecast down.

World 1994/95 wheat trade is projected virtually unchanged from 1993/94. Global production, however, is projected down, with decreases in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and the former Soviet Union (FSU)—particularly Russia and Ukraine—and parts of North Africa. Some of China's winter wheat producing provinces experienced hot, dry conditions, but total wheat production is still projected near last year's record as output in other provinces, as well as the spring wheat crop, are expected to be offsetting.

Import demand is weak in the FSU and down in North Africa. FSU consumption continues falling, and despite lower production in Algeria and Tunisia, Morocco's crop is forecast up significantly, reducing import needs in that area. China's imports rise, reflecting strong income and consumption growth.

Exports from the European Union (EU) and the U.S. are projected to decline in response to overall import weakness. U.S. exports are projected down 1 million tons, to 32 million, and market share is also forecast down 1 percent. Smaller EU exports in part reflect lower exportable supplies, particularly of durum wheat. Exports from Canada and Argentina likely will rise, and Australia's shipments remain at last year's high level because of record stocks and a strong export pace.

Global 1994/95 corn exports are projected up 4 percent. The recent small upward revision in Brazil's anticipated 1994/95 corn production has contributed to already weak global import prospects. FSU consumption and imports continue falling. But the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is expected

Agricultural Economy

World Corn Production and Trade To Rise

	Year [1]	Production	Exports [2]	Consumption [3]	Carryover
			Million tons		
Wheat	1993/94	561.5	97.9	566.3	141.1
	1994/95	552.0	97.7	562.4	131.1
Corn	1993/94	469.1	55.3	505.1	70.2
	1994/95	529.9	57.5	525.9	74.1
Barley	1993/94	167.4	16.4	167.1	36.2
	1994/95	167.6	15.5	168.6	35.3
Rice	1993/94	346.0	15.7	355.7	51.4
	1994/95	349.7	NA	355.6	41.7
Oilseeds	1993/94	225.5	36.3	185.7	19.5
	1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soybeans	1993/94	115.6	27.8	99.3	16.5
	1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soybean meal	1993/94	78.5	28.8	77.9	3.9
	1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA
Soybean oil	1993/94	17.7	4.2	18.0	1.4
	1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA
			Million bales		
Cotton	1993/94	76.0	26.7	84.4	30.1
	1994/95	84.0	27.0	85.5	28.4

NA = Not available until July 12, 1994.
[1] Marketing years are: wheat, July-June; coarse grains, October-September; oilseeds, soybeans, meal, and oil, local marketing years except Brazil and Argentina adjusted to October-September trade; cotton, August-July. [2] Rice trade is for the second calendar year. All trade now has been inflated to include trade among the countries of the former Soviet Union. In addition, rice trade, like other grain trade, excludes intra-EC trade. Oilseed and cotton trade, however, still include intra-EC trade. [3] Crush only for soybeans and oilseeds.

to boost Mexico's imports of U.S. corn. And as corn prices drop, corn is becoming somewhat more attractive relative to feed wheat.

U.S. exports are projected to rise to 34 million tons, reflecting the larger U.S. crop and improved prospects for exports to Mexico. U.S. market share should exceed this season's low share but remain below past shares. Export competition continues relatively strong. China's exports are projected to equal last year's record, reflecting another expected record outturn. And South Africa's exports are expected to rise because of large 1993/94 supplies.

Several factors are expected to limit world soybean trade growth in 1994/95. Projected gains in foreign production of oilseeds other than soybeans, and below-trend growth in protein meal consumption, are behind the continued weakness in world trade. Continued contraction of EU and FSU meal demand will significantly constrain consumption and trade gains.

Some U.S. soybean exports likely will be shifted from 1993/94 into 1994/95 since Brazil is exporting its record 1993/94 crop at an accelerated pace this season. U.S. soybean exports are projected at 16.6 million tons, 5 percent over 1993/94's low levels. U.S. exports of soybean meal are forecast about unchanged from 1993/94 at 4.5 million tons, while soybean oil exports are expected down slightly to 480,000 tons.

World 1994/95 marketing year rice exports are projected down. The drop reflects lower imports by Japan as its crop is assumed to recover. U.S. 1994/95 exports are projected at 2.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1993/94. Global 1994/95 production is forecast 1 percent larger than 1993/94.

World cotton import demand is projected up slightly. Global production is also projected up as major producers return to more normal yields. Competitors' larger production and exports limit growth of U.S. exports. Nevertheless, U.S. exports are projected relatively high, and unchanged from 1993/94, at 7 million bales. U.S. market share remains stable at this season's high level. *[Carol Whitton (202) 219-0824]*

For further information, contact: Sara Schwartz, world wheat; Randy Schnepf, world rice; Edward Allen, domestic wheat; Janet Livezey, domestic rice; Pete Riley, world feed grains; Tom Tice and Allen Baker, domestic feed grains; Nancy Morgan and Jaime Castaneda, world oilseeds; Scott Sanford and George Douvelis, domestic oilseeds; Steve MacDonald, world cotton; Bob Skinner and Les Meyer, domestic cotton. World information (202) 219-0820; domestic (202) 219-0840. AO

Specialty Crops Overview

Fresh fruit prices are expected lower this summer than in 1993 because of larger fruit crops in California and continuing large supplies of bananas, winter pears, and apples.

USDA's first forecasts for California tree fruits indicate larger crops of fresh-market peaches and apricots than in 1993. Sweet cherry production in three western states is also expected higher. Forecasts for most summer fruits become available on July 12.

U.S. tobacco acreage and production are expected lower than last year. Farmer receipts for tobacco are also expected lower, for the second year in a row.

Supplies of most fruits this summer are expected higher than in 1993, because of bigger crops and larger remaining inventories of apples and pears. USDA forecasts California freestone peach output 2 percent higher than last year, and fresh-market peach prices are expected lower. Essentially all fresh-market peaches are the freestone type. Growers in central California were receiving $5-$8 per 25-pound carton for fresh-market peaches in early June, down from $10-$13 a year earlier. California accounted for more than a third of U.S. fresh-market peach output last year.

Georgia and South Carolina peach growers also have big crops, up 10 and 14 percent from 1993. These two states accounted for 24 percent of U.S. freestone peach production last year.

The forecast for California's apricots indicates 25 percent more output than a year ago. Shipping-point prices were running 5-10 percent below year-earlier levels in early June. California is the principal U.S. fresh apricot supplier.

Sweet cherry production in three western states—California, Oregon, and Washington—is estimated at 147,000 tons, 11 percent more than last year, but 18 percent less than in 1992. California, Oregon, and Washington accounted for nearly 80 percent of U.S. sweet cherry output in 1993.

Harvest of California sweet cherries—one of the first summer fruits harvested—ended in early June. Harvesting moved to Oregon and Washington during June and is usually complete by the middle of July. Cherries produced in the other western states and by eastern suppliers are also shipped primarily in June and early July.

Industry estimates place nectarine output for California 10 percent higher than in 1993. Prices in early June (f.o.b.) were about 20 percent lower than a year earlier.

Fresh plum output from California is expected up about 50 percent this year, according to industry sources. As of early June, shipping-point prices were running 30 to 40 percent below a year earlier. California supplied nearly 90 percent of all U.S. fresh plums last year.

June 1 stocks of fresh apples in cold storage were 18 percent higher than a year earlier and 41 percent above the most recent 5-year average. Shipping-point prices for Red Delicious apples in early June (f.o.b. Yakima, Washington) were about 10-25 percent lower than in June 1993. Red Delicious constituted the bulk of the remaining apples in storage.

A large 1994 Bartlett pear crop and record-large stocks of winter pears are expected to drive down fresh pear prices this summer. USDA forecasts Bartlett pear production in California, Oregon, and Washington at 542,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1993. California is expected to begin marketing Bartlett pears by mid-July. June 1 stocks of pears in storage were 138 percent larger than a year earlier.

Watermelon crop prospects in Georgia and South Carolina look good despite concerns over a new bacterial disease. Industry sources expect shipments during July to at least match those for 1993. Production in Georgia and South Carolina last season was down 19 percent, and prices were higher than in 1992. Georgia and South Carolina are the major producers during July.

The new bacterial disease, the watermelon fruit blotch, which first appeared in some Georgia and South Carolina melon fields in 1992, has raised concern among watermelon growers about possible crop losses. Infected melons become unmarketable because of scarred rinds and soured flesh. Plant scientists estimate that Georgia's crops may be reduced 5-10 percent this year because of the disease.

Production Up, Prices Down for Summer Fruits

	Production			Grower price [1]		
	1992	1993	1994 [2]	1992	1993	1994 [2]
	Million lbs.			$/cwt		
Peaches [3]	1,476	1,560	1,561	18.90	19.60	18.50-19.50
Bartlett pears	1,118	1,028	1,084	12.60	12.45	11.50-12.50
Plums	500	370	550	12.60	25.40	11.50-12.50
Sweet cherries	411	337	352	45.75	59.50	45.00-55.00
Apricots	213	192	227	17.80	19.95	16.00-17.00

[1] Season average. [2] ERS projections for 1994. [3] Freestone only.

U.S. banana imports during September 1993 through March 1994 have been 1 percent lower than during this period a year earlier, and U.S. banana prices have generally been weak. The weaker banana prices are likely the result of lower prices for other fruit this past winter and spring, especially for apples. Despite a potential agreement that would increase the amount of Latin American bananas exported to the European Union by about 5 percent, bananas are expected to be in abundant supply this summer.

U.S. tobacco acreage and production are expected lower in 1994. Tobacco acreage is expected to decline 8 percent from last year, to about 687,000 acres. The decline reflects weakening demand for tobacco leaf due to reduced domestic cigarette consumption and large world supplies. The weaker demand and burdensome stocks have put downward pressure on farm prices this year. Lower prices and production reduced farmer receipts for tobacco in 1993, and lower production and stable prices are expected to pare them again in 1994.

With sales of 1993 crop tobacco completed, prices received by farmers averaged $1.75 a pound, down 2.5 cents from a year earlier. Even though prices for most types of tobacco averaged higher, prices for flue-cured—the major category—fell 4.5 cents. Tobacco leaf sales provided $3.1 billion in farm income in 1992 and $2.8 billion in 1993.

U.S. cigarette production fell 8 percent to 661 billion units in 1993, the largest decline on record. Exports fell for the first time in a decade, and domestic consumption fell 3 percent to 485 billion cigarettes.
[Glenn Zepp (202) 219-0882]

For further information, contact: Dennis Shields, and Diane Bertelsen, fruit and tree nuts; Gary Lucier, vegetables; Peter Buzzanell, sweeteners; Doyle Johnson, greenhouse/nursery; Verner Grise, tobacco (202) 219-0882. David Harvey, aquaculture; Lewrene Glaser, industrial crops (202) 219-0085. AO

Livestock, Dairy & Poultry Overview

A record is expected in total meat production in 1995. Retail prices are expected to average lower for red meats, and about the same to slightly lower for poultry. Per capita red meat and poultry consumption is forecast to reach 215 pounds on a retail basis, up 4 pounds from 1994.

Table-egg production will increase only slightly in 1995, due largely to this year's relatively low net returns to producers. Larger milk production will put downward pressure on dairy prices in 1995 and spur government removals.

Beef production in 1995 is expected up 2-3 percent from this year. Behind the forecast growth are moderate herd expansion and record slaughter weights. Slaughter weights are likely to continue their record-setting pace in 1995, but with normal weather, the year-to-year increase is likely to be about 3 pounds, down from 18 pounds this year. Annual beef supplies are expected to continue increasing for several years, the longest expansion since the mid-1980's.

Larger meat supplies are already putting downward pressure on prices, and the pressure will increase somewhat in 1995. Fed cattle prices in 1995 are expected to average near $70 per cwt, down from the low $70's this year, and well below the $76 average of 1993. Retail beef prices are expected to average about $2.85 per pound, just below this year's forecast of $2.88. Per capita beef consumption is projected to be 67.7 pounds in 1995, unchanged from this year.

Beef production in the second half of 1994 is expected to be up 2 percent from a year earlier. Slaughter weights, which have been rising, are expected to stabilize at, or slightly above, the record levels of the past 2 years. Slaughter rates are expected higher also. Cattle on feed numbers in the seven monthly reporting states on May 1 were the largest for this date since 1973, indicating large supplies at least through summer.

If the pace of feedlot marketings this spring keeps up with the large supply of heavier cattle, fed cattle prices this summer could strengthen and average in the low $70's per cwt, up from the mid-$60's in early June. However, brief periods of prices below $70 are still likely early in the summer. Prices should average about $73 per cwt this fall, up slightly from the annual low a year earlier, as fed cattle supplies decline seasonally.

Higher hog slaughter is expected in 1995. Farrowing intentions for June-August are about the same as a year earlier, but lower feed costs and improved profit margins during the second half of 1994 should lead to larger slaughter in 1995. Pork production is expected to rise each quarter in 1995, and annual output is expected up almost 3 percent from this year. Average barrow and gilt prices in 1995 are forecast to be slightly below this year.

Production this year is expected to be about the same as last year and per capita supplies to be down slightly. Live hog prices are forecast to average in the mid-$40's per cwt this year, but may drop to the low- to mid- $40's in 1995 if production increases for 1995 are realized.

Third- and fourth-quarter pork production are each forecast to be up slightly from a year earlier. However, seasonal increases this fall may be the smallest in over a decade. Hog prices are expected to peak this summer in the mid- to upper $40's per cwt, about the same as last year. Retail pork prices declined 2 cents per pound in April, and remained at that level in May. They will likely resist any further drop as live and wholesale prices strengthen with seasonally lower production.

Both retail and wholesale price margins remain wider than a year earlier, providing some room for hog prices to rise without boosting retail pork prices significantly. Retail prices are expected to average $2.01 per pound in 1994, then drop slightly in 1995. Per capita pork

U.S. Livestock & Poultry Products–Market Outlook at a Glance

		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Primary market price
					Million lbs.				*Lbs.*	*$/cwt*
Beef	1994	529	24,076	2,380	26,985	1,440	475	25,070	67.3	71-73
	1995	475	24,557	2,450	27,482	1,545	450	25,487	67.7	68-74
Pork	1994	359	17,040	775	18,174	430	375	17,369	51.7	44-46
	1995	375	17,358	675	18,408	440	375	17,593	51.8	42-46
										¢/lb
Broilers*	1994	358	23,233	0	23,591	2,340	390	20,861	70.3	56-58
	1995	390	24,316	0	24,706	2,445	390	21,871	73.0	52-56
Turkeys	1994	249	4,939	0	5,188	235	265	4,687	18.0	62-64
	1995	265	5,047	0	5,312	250	265	4,797	18.2	59-63
					Million doz				*No.*	*¢/doz.*
Eggs**	1994	10.7	6,052.9	4.5	6,068.1	164.2	12.0	5,092.0	234.2	68-71
	1995	12.0	6,100.0	4.5	6,116.5	162.0	12.0	5,112.5	232.9	64-70

Based on June 9, 1994 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates
* Cold storage stocks previously classified as "other chicken" are now included with broiler stocks. **Total consumption does not include eggs used for hatching.
See tables 10 and 11 for complete definition of terms

consumption is projected to be 51.8 pounds in 1995, unchanged from this year and just slightly larger than last year.

Signatories to Canada's Tripartite Stabilization Program (TSP) for hogs voted to terminate the program after July 1, 1994. The Canadian livestock industry felt that maintaining the TSP would encourage continued U.S. countervailing duties on Canadian hogs. TSP programs for cattle and lamb have already ended.

Record broiler production is expected in 1994 and 1995. Chick hatch and placements indicate broiler production will expand 5-6 percent in the second half of this year. An increase in intended placements to the hatchery supply flock indicates 4-5-percent output growth in 1995. Record exports, growing domestic demand, and rising prices are behind the continued expansion in broiler production. Per capita broiler consumption will likely reach a record 70-71 pounds in 1994, up 2 pounds from last year.

Broiler prices are expected to continue strong through the summer, at 57-61 cents per pound, before dropping seasonally in the fourth quarter. Prices for whole broilers in 1995 are expected to average several cents lower than this year at the wholesale level, and nearly unchanged at the retail level, due to larger supplies of broilers and competing meats.

Wholesale broiler prices are the highest since 1989. Record-setting exports have kept the 12-city price for whole birds strong, with July prices estimated in the range of 61-63 cents per pound, following June's price of about 61 per pound.

Export strength is keeping leg and leg quarter prices strong, and breast prices have moved seasonally higher as summer travel and outdoor cooking hit full stride. Prices at the retail level are expected around 90 cents per pound for a whole bird, slightly higher than a year ago. Producer returns during the second half of 1994 are expected to average 6 to 9 cents a pound, slightly higher than a year earlier.

Record U.S. broiler exports of over 2 billion pounds are expected in 1994, with another record likely in 1995. Exports will continue to be helped by competitive prices, the general movement toward freer trade, and by global economic growth. Exports to Russia, the Pacific Rim, Eastern Europe, and Mexico will continue to be very important.

Slightly increased turkey production is expected in 1995. With lower feed costs, returns are likely to improve in the second half of 1994, enough to encourage a 2-percent output increase in 1995. Wholesale turkey prices in 1995 are expected to average slightly lower than this year, because of larger turkey production and increased supplies of competing meats. Retail prices for whole turkeys are expected to be unchanged from 1994's forecasts of 98 cents a pound.

Wholesale turkey prices rose during the first half of 1994 and averaged the highest since 1989. Average prices during the summer are projected at 62-66 cents a pound, compared with 63.3 cents last year. Wholesale prices of most turkey parts are above a year earlier. Retail prices of whole frozen turkeys have

eased from the relatively high levels of last year, and should encourage whole-turkey sales.

Prices are supported by strong domestic demand and by brisk exports, particularly of leg parts and wings. Slow production growth this summer will also support prices. Given the price strength, net returns to turkey producers this summer should rise above breakeven, despite slightly higher feed costs compared with a year ago. Producer returns during the second half of 1994 are expected to average 6 to 9 cents a pound, slightly higher than a year earlier.

Egg production is expected slightly larger in 1994 and 1995. Annual increases of 4 percent are expected in hatching-egg production in both 1994 and 1995, prompted by strong broiler prices. However, table-egg production in 1995 is expected to increase only slightly from 1994, due to lower returns this year. Table-egg production in 1995 will be nearly 5.2 billion dozen, with total egg production topping 6.1 billion dozen.

Table-egg output in 1994 is forecast up 1 percent. Third-quarter table-egg production is expected to be up less than 1 percent from a year earlier, due to a slightly larger production flock and more eggs per hen.

Wholesale table-egg prices should strengthen seasonally in the third quarter, to the high 60's per dozen, but will remain below last year. Retail prices are likely to increase to the high 80's per dozen in the third quarter of this year, 2-3 cents below third-quarter 1993. Both wholesale and retail prices are expected to be slightly lower in 1995.

Egg exports are expected to increase slightly in 1994 to 164 million dozen, shell-egg equivalent. Exports are expected to hold near this level in 1995, aided by lower domestic prices. However, Export Enhancement Program (EEP) support for 1995 remains uncertain due to ongoing negotiations over the recently signed General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Sales under EEP made up about 60 percent of table-egg exports in 1993, and are likely to have the same share in 1994.

Milk prices are expected to fall in 1995. Greater production and slower growth in domestic use are accounting for expectations of lower milk prices in 1995. Total milk production is expected to rise about 2 percent in 1995. Commercial use is expected to rise about 1 percent.

Stronger milk prices during the first half of 1994, use of bovine somatotropin (bST), and the availability of new-crop forage have recently outweighed the production-dampening effects of poor-quality 1993 forage, relatively high feed prices, and rapid farm exit in parts of the Midwest.

The Government's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) purchased 18 million pounds of nonfat dry milk in May and early June. Prior to this purchase, no product had been sold by processors to the CCC since last October. Behind the resumption of CCC purchases are

Decline in Egg Consumption Slows

During the 1980's, annual egg consumption averaged a 4-egg-per-person decline, dropping from 278 in 1979 to 237 a decade later. This breaks down to a 5-egg-per-year decline in whole-egg consumption and an offsetting 1-egg per-year increase in eggs used in processed foods or sold to food-service operations in liquid form.

Since 1990, the per capita decline in use of shell eggs has slowed to an average of 3 fewer eggs per year, and the increase in egg product use has risen to 2.5 additional eggs. This yields a decline of 0.5 egg per year in total egg consumption in the first half of the 1990's, to an estimated 234 for 1994.

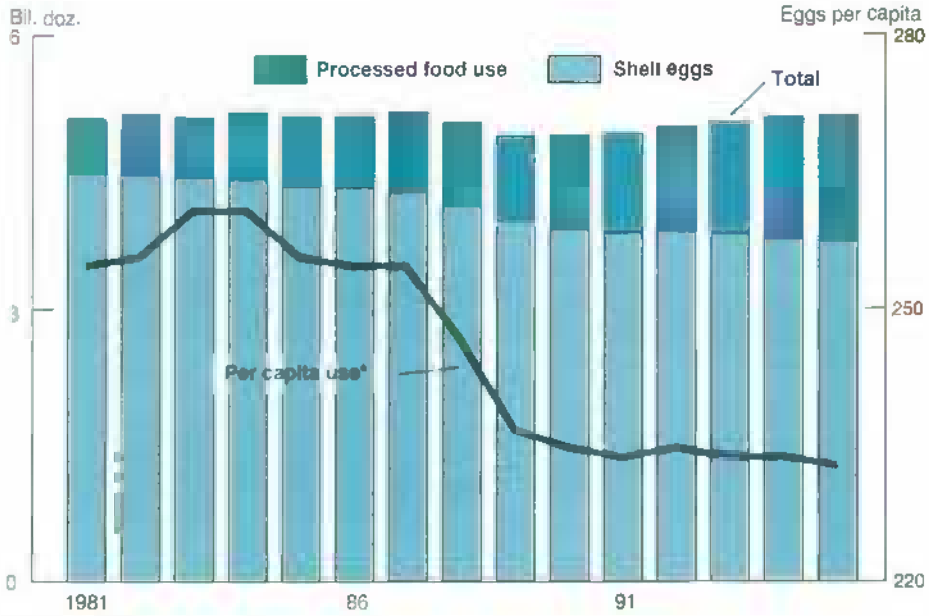
Many reasons have been cited for declines in per capita egg consumption, including changes in consumer eating habits and in their attitudes toward eggs. Many consumers are skipping breakfast, or choosing quick-preparation foods, such as cereals or pastries.

Likewise, other factors seem to explain the recent slowdown in declining egg consumption. Updated test results for cholesterol content have shown eggs contain less cholesterol than previously believed, leading to an increase in the maximum recommended egg consumption. Also, medical research has shown a weaker link between cholesterol consumption and heart disease than earlier hypothesized, leading to less emphasis on reducing egg consumption.

In addition, consumers may have relaxed some of their healthy eating habits and are eating more traditional and more flavorful foods. Eggs increasingly are appearing in other foods or as finished food products rather than only as cartoned shell eggs.

Processed foods have been a steadily growing part of the egg market for the past decade. Egg products were typically consumed as ingredients in other foods, such as pasta, cake mixes, and other baked goods. The increased safety and convenience of liquid egg products is encouraging use of pasteurized egg products in institutional food service and restaurants. If current trends in egg consumption continue through the second half of the 1990's, one-third of all eggs will be consumed as egg products by 2000.

Use of Eggs in Processed Foods Is Increasing



1994 and 1995 forecast. Shell-egg equivalent.
*Processed use and shell eggs. Record is 324 eggs in 1967.

stronger milk production and less movement of nonfat dry milk under the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). Purchases by the CCC in the second half of 1994 are expected to be significantly higher than a year earlier.

Although commercial disappearance in April was fairly strong, accelerated gains in milk production resulted in the May surplus. In addition, because international markets have not been particularly active, contracts under the DEIP have been running below last year. Although removals under the DEIP will be larger during the second half of 1994, they may not match the level of a year earlier.

CCC purchases of butter were small in March, but picked up after the Easter/Passover holidays. CCC butter purchases are expected to diminish again this summer as ice cream and other frozen dairy products absorb available cream supplies.

For further information, contact: Agnes Perez, coordinator; Ron Gustafson, cattle; Steve Reed, hogs; Lee Christensen, Larry Witucki, and Milton Madison, poultry; Jim Miller and Sara Short, dairy. All are at (202) 219-1285. AO

July Releases—USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board

The following reports are issued at 3 p.m. ET on the dates shown.

July

1 *Poultry Slaughter*
5 *Crop Progress**
6 *Agricultural Prices, Annual*
Broiler Hatchery
Egg Products
7 *Dairy Products*
8 *Farm Production Expenditures, 1993*
Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, Annual
11 *Crop Progress**
12 *Crop Production*
13 *Broiler Hatchery*
Turkey Hatchery
15 *Milk Production*
Vegetables
18 *Crop Progress**
20 *Broiler Hatchery*
21 *Catfish Processing*
Mink
22 *Cattle*
Cattle on Feed
Cold Storage
Livestock Slaughter
25 *Chickens and Eggs*
*Crop Progress**
27 *Broiler Hatchery*
Peanut Stocks and Processing
28 *Farm Numbers and Land in Farms*
29 *Agricultural Prices*
Catfish Production

* After 4 p.m.

Agricultural Economy

News Watch . . .

Vegetable Ink Act

Congress is currently considering legislation that would require the Government Printing Office to use soy-based ink on Federal documents instead of petroleum-based inks. The Senate unanimously passed its version of the Vegetable Ink Printing Act over 6 months ago, and the House could approve the measure by the August Congressional recess.

Half the nation's 9,100 newspapers that use color in ink have already adopted color soy ink—including 90 percent of the 1,700 dailies. Color ink adoption has been high despite its slightly higher per-unit price because it produces brighter colors and more printed pages per volume of ink (*AO* October 1993). Black soy inks have not been as price competitive or as widely adopted, but have the advantage of producing smudge-free newspapers. Soy inks also improve press operation and cleanup, lower worker exposure to harsh petrochemicals, and reduce emissions of the volatile organic compounds that contribute to ozone pollution.

Trade Integration Gains in Latin America . . .

Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico have completed final details on a trade pact among the three countries, and signed the agreement in June. The pact includes phase-out of tariffs on a number of agricultural products, and adds another building block to a Western Hemisphere free trade zone. Western Hemisphere trade integration through various bilateral and regional initiatives—including the North American Free Trade Agreement—is currently proceeding at a rapid pace. As trade integration proceeds, agricultural trade between the U.S. and other Western Hemisphere countries will likely increase as tariff and nontariff barriers to trade are eliminated (*AO* June 1994).

. . . & the EU Expands Membership

Voters in Austria endorsed membership in the European Union (EU) in a referendum held on June 12, 1994. Austria and three other countries (Finland, Norway, and Sweden) won membership terms for joining the EU earlier this year. Citizens of the other three countries will vote on ratification of these membership terms this fall.

Agricultural production would not be much greater in an EU enlarged by these four countries, than in the 12 countries of the current EU, and minimal impact is expected on EU agricultural surpluses (*AO* March 1994). The enlargement is not expected to affect U.S. agricultural trade significantly although several niche markets may shrink.

China Imports U.S. Apples

Commercial quantities of U.S. apples will be shipped to China for the first time in history at the end of June. China agreed in December 1993 to relax phytosanitary regulations for apples, and to reduce its tariff from 80 to 40 percent in January 1994. The U.S. phytosanitary agreement with China established conditions for entry of apples from Washington state, and USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will ensure that the apple exports conform to China's specifications.

U.S. apple exports are among the myriad of high-value products—including exports of other fruits, vegetables, nuts, red meat, and poultry—that are expected up this year (*AO* April 1994). High-value exports are projected to grow to over $25 billion in 1994, pushing their share to 60 percent of total U.S. ag export value.

School Lunch Rules Revised

In a move to improve the nutrition standards of the nation's school lunch and breakfast programs, USDA introduced a major regulatory proposal in June—the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children. Guidelines for these programs had not been updated since the first one was created nearly 50 years ago. One of the key elements of the proposal is to increase customer appeal through nutrition education for students.

USDA had earlier mapped out strategies for effective nutrition education, including tapping the talents of Walt Disney Studios and other audiovisual professionals; working with professional chefs; bringing producers into schools; and forging partnerships with consumers, farmers, industry, and others (*AO* January-February 1994). The recent proposal would also create more flexible meal patterns (NuMenus), provide training and technical assistance, and streamline and simplify program administration. AO

Commodity Spotlight

Tomatoes: A Success Story

Tomatoes—many with inspired names like Bingo, Jack Pot, and Casino Royale—supplied U.S. growers with nearly $1.7 billion in farm-gate revenue last year. Last year's tomato receipts were higher than for any other fruit or vegetable except potatoes, and topped receipts for rice, peanuts, barley, and a number of other grain crops.

The U.S. tomato growing industry has been increasing output for several decades, primarily by increasing yields, and is currently the world's largest tomato producer. Acreage for processing tomatoes, which accounted for 85 percent of total tomato output last year, is set to rise 13 percent this year. And production could nearly reach the 10.9-million-ton record set in 1991. While the 1994 spring crop of fresh tomatoes was down about 4 percent from last year, summer acreage is expected higher than in 1993.

Tomatoes are the most widely consumed vegetable in the U.S. after potatoes. Americans consumed the fresh-weight equivalent of 92 pounds of tomatoes last year—over 76 pounds in processed products. From juice in the 1920's to pizza sauce in the 1960's, chili sauce in the 1970's, and salsa in the 1990's, new tomato products have become food classics nearly every decade.

Fresh tomato use—16 pounds per person last year—is up about 33 percent from the early 1970's. Most of this gain occurred during the 1980's as a result of rising health consciousness, the increased popularity of salad bars and fast-food restaurant meals, and a growing interest in ethnic foods.

Use of processed tomato products has been trending upward during the past decade. Much of the gain is likely the result of continued expansion in food-service demand, especially for pizza, tacos, and other Italian and Mexican foods—pizza consumption, for example, has tripled since the late 1970's. The largest processed use is for sauces (35 percent), followed by paste (18 percent), canned tomatoes (17 percent), and ketchup and juice (each about 15 percent).

The U.S. accounts for about 16 percent of the world's total tomato output. U.S. processed tomato exports have been strong for several years, but rising prices will likely lead to expansion in world production this year and increased competitive pressure in U.S. export markets.

Two Sectors Stake Out Different Territory

While U.S. acreage and consumption are higher for processed tomatoes, grower revenue is higher for fresh—$1.1 billion versus $0.6 billion last year. The two subsectors have virtually no overlap either geographically or in production and marketing.

U.S. growers harvested 440,150 acres of tomatoes last year, 70 percent for processing. Although tomatoes are grown in every state on nearly 14,000 farms, production is concentrated in only two states. Florida produced nearly half of the fresh-market tomatoes last year, and California produced 93 percent of the processing crop and 29 percent of fresh. All of California's tomato crop and 97 percent of Florida's are produced under irrigation.

A number of factors, aside from geographic location, set the fresh and processing industries apart.

- Tomato varieties are bred specifically to serve the requirements of either the fresh or the processing market. Processing varieties contain the higher percentage of soluble solids (averaging 5 to 9 percent) for efficient conversion into products such as tomato paste and sauces.

- In contrast to tomato production for the fresh market, with few exceptions tomatoes grown for processing are produced under contract between growers and processing firms.

- Most processing tomatoes are machine harvested, while virtually all fresh-market tomatoes are hand harvested. Mechanical harvesting and bulk handling systems replaced hand harvest of processing tomatoes in California in the 1960's, after development of cultivars with firm flesh, thick walls, and uniform ripening.

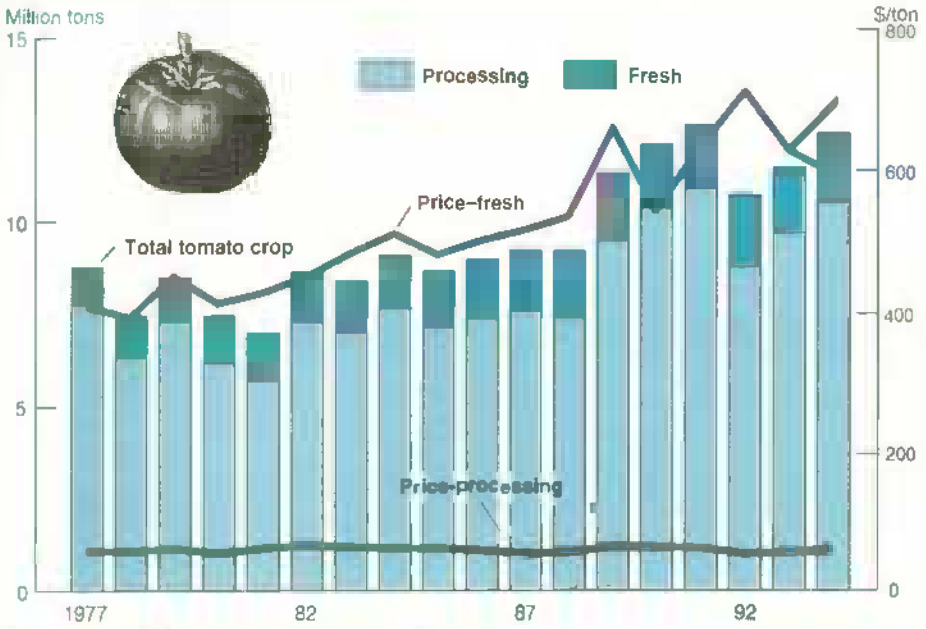
- Prices for fresh-market tomatoes are generally higher and more variable because of their perishability. Once processed, tomatoes can be stored and marketed in a more controllable fashion.

Even considered separately, California leads every nation in the world in the production of processing tomatoes, with tomato concentrates (especially paste, sauces, and catsup) accounting for a majority of the end products. Harvest of the California processing tomato crop is at its peak during August and September, with more than half the crop produced in Fresno and Yolo Counties. California's processing tomato acreage has more than doubled since 1960, while fresh-market acreage has remained flat.

Fresh-market tomatoes are produced across many California counties in every season but winter, with San Diego (spring and fall seasons) and Fresno

Commodity Spotlight

Fresh and Processing Tomato Crops Are Up from Last Year



Season-average grower prices. 1994 forecast range. 1994 production is midpoint of forecast range.

(summer season) Counties accounting for about a third of the crop. In Florida, the largest producer of fresh-market tomatoes, the season stretches from October to June, with production peaking during November through January and during April and May. Primary production areas change with the season, moving from southern Florida—particularly Dade County—in the winter months, into areas farther north—especially Collier and Manatee Counties—as the weather warms.

Other important tomato producing states include Ohio, with 3 percent of the processing tomato crop and 2 percent of fresh-market tomatoes, and Virginia and South Carolina, each with about 3 percent of the fresh crop.

Imports Provide a Fifth Of Fresh Supplies

Fresh tomatoes are available throughout the year, with shipment sources varying by season. During the winter, the bulk of Florida's crop is shipped into markets in the eastern half of the U.S., while Mexico's crop is shipped largely to western states. Commercial fresh-market tomato shipments peak during the spring, when Florida's volume is at maximum and California and other southeastern states begin to ship tomatoes. Market volume and prices are lowest during August and September, due to availability of local supplies and home-garden tomatoes.

Imports accounted for 21 percent of the U.S. fresh tomato supply last year with about 8 percent exported. The U.S. was a net importer with a deficit in 1993 of $203 million. Fresh tomato imports arrive mostly from Mexico (96 percent of imports in 1993), with some coming also from the Netherlands (2 percent) and Canada (1 percent). Fresh tomato exports go primarily to Canada (88 percent of exports in 1993), but exports to Mexico (11 percent) have been steadily increasing, particularly during June to September.

Although shipments fluctuate each year due to weather conditions, the percentage imported has changed little, with a slight downward trend over the past 20 years, and is not expected to change much in the next few years. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) stipulates that tariffs on fresh-market tomato trade between Mexico and the U.S. will be totally phased out within 10 years (5 years for the less sensitive July 15-November 14 season). With a long tariff phase-out period and safeguard quotas during the winter and spring seasons, NAFTA's impact on fresh tomato trade will likely be very gradual.

Florida and Mexico historically compete for the U.S. winter and early spring market. Shipments from Mexico (from Sinaloa) peak in the same months when Florida (Dade County) is the dominant U.S. production area. Together with heavy urban growth pressures and accompanying high land values, this may explain the declining tomato acreage in Dade County over the past decade.

Since 1991, the U.S. has been a net exporter of processed tomato products, with exports exceeding imports by $134 million last year. Imports accounted for about 2 percent of U.S. processing tomato supply in 1993, and exports totaled 5 percent of supply.

The U.S. exported $177 million in processed tomato products in 1993. Paste and sauces each account for one-third of exports. The major export markets for U.S. processed tomato products are Canada (57 percent), Japan (10 percent), and Mexico (5 percent).

Tomato paste accounted for 47 percent of the $43 million in tomato products the U.S. imported in 1993 (mostly bulk paste brought in from Mexico during the spring for remanufacture in the U.S.) Under NAFTA, tariffs for tomato paste, puree, sauces, and whole products will be phased out over 10 years. U.S. ketchup and tomato juice tariffs were eliminated immediately this past January.

Tailoring the Commercial Varieties

Despite the myriad of fresh tomato varieties, there are two basic "kinds" of fresh tomatoes in the marketing chain, distinguished by their stage of maturity—mature green and vine ripened. Mature

Green Light for Longer Lasting Tomatoes

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently gave Calgene Fresh, Inc. the go-ahead to begin marketing their genetically engineered tomato, called the Flavr Savr. The company claims the new tomato will be able to be harvested closer to full ripeness (gaining more flavor) and yet maintain enough firmness to allow marketing through current channels.

The Flavr Savr was developed to inhibit the enzyme that causes a ripe tomato to soften. This is expected to increase shelf life 7-10 days over conventional vine-ripened tomatoes. The implications of such a product include less cullage and loss throughout the marketing chain.

Calgene's Flavr Savr tomato is the first longer life tomato to be developed using biotechnology, but several longer life tomatoes—including Pioneer Hi-Bred International's Super Life variety—have been developed using more conventional breeding techniques. And rather than selling improved tomatoes to consumers, like Calgene, Pioneer is planning to market Super Life seeds to growers.

Calgene expects to market its tomato year-round, with production in both the U.S. and Mexico. On the retail side, it is unknown how consumers will react to the product. One question is the reaction to a known genetically engineered product. Another is whether consumers will be willing to pay a premium for the Flavr Savr. This likely hinges on whether the taste of the tomato is significantly improved from other tomatoes in the marketplace.

green tomatoes are picked while green and then ripened (de-greened) for 1-3 days in humid storage rooms in an atmosphere containing an organic, nontoxic gas called ethylene (tomatoes and many other fruits produce ethylene gas naturally during the ripening process).

Because ungassed mature green tomatoes have a storage life of up to 3-4 weeks after harvest (depending on maturity), shippers and repackers can more easily control the marketed volume of these tomatoes. Once these tomatoes are fully ripe and on the retail shelf, there is no way to tell at which stage they were harvested.

Vine-ripened tomatoes, on the other hand, are harvested after they start to change from green to pink (sometimes called breakers). Vine-ripened tomatoes tend to be price discounted at the shipping point because they have a shorter shelf life. The shelf life of pink (breaker) tomatoes is between 1 and 2 weeks after being packed or repacked.

The marketing sequence for fresh-market tomatoes starts with hand picking tomatoes in the field. Tomatoes are then sent to a packing plant where they are washed, culled, sorted by color, and graded, sized, and packed according to size and degree of ripeness. To assure more uniform ripeness, tomatoes may also be de-greened (ripened using ethylene gas). Many growers may use the same packer, while some large growers run their own packing facilities.

Tomatoes are then transported to repacking facilities, terminal markets, supermarket warehouses, or are exported. Tomatoes may be further sorted, de-greened, and repacked for final distribution to retail stores, food-service outlets, various institutions (including the military), or export. During the summer, some tomatoes may be gleaned at the grower/packer level for sale at roadside stands and farmers' markets, or grown specifically for direct marketing to the consumer.

Commercial varieties have been developed and tailored to meet the requirements of packing, shipping, and retailing in the fresh market or for use in the processing market. Firm flesh, thick walls, uniform ripening, and higher solids content for processing tomatoes, are among the characteristics that have already been bred into various commercial tomato cultivars.

Classical breeding technologies have in the past added varietal improvements, but plant biotechnologies may be the method of choice in the future. Current biotechnology research applications for tomatoes include insect and viral resistance, delayed ripening (for improved harvesting, transportation, and shelf life), increased starch and solids content, and improved flavor.

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India Expands Soybean Output

Since 1987, India has dramatically expanded its production of oilseeds, including soybeans, to meet rising domestic demand for edible oils. But demand for soymeal in India is low, and the increased output of meal has been exported, primarily to other Asian countries. This has hampered U.S. soybean and soymeal export growth, as Asian consumers have replaced declining Chinese bean and meal exports with lower priced meal from India.

Before the mid-1970's, India imported very little vegetable oil. But the population and income growth during that decade increased demand for vegetable oil and put pressure on prices. In response, India began importing edible oil to ensure adequate supplies to its low-income consumers. India became the largest importer of vegetable oil between 1976 and 1987, and of soybean oil between 1976 and 1984.

By 1987, the drain on foreign exchange, combined with a goal of increasing farm income, led India to shift to a policy of self-sufficiency in vegetable oil production. The government restricted imports of oilseeds and products, and provided support to producers. This has resulted in significant expansion in oilseed production—with soybean output quadrupling since 1987—as well as changes in oilseed marketing and trade.

In response to its poor economic performance during the late 1980's, India has adopted more growth-oriented macroeconomic policies and somewhat more open trade policies since 1990. This should lead to faster economic growth, so demand for edible oils will likely continue to increase throughout the decade.

Government Plays A Key Role

Commercial production of soybeans in India began in the mid-1960's with the creation of regional research centers and research projects funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). But significant production did not begin until the late 1980's with the establishment of a National Research Center for soybeans.

Since then, other government programs have assisted and promoted soybean production in India. In 1986, India created the Oilseed Technology Mission to promote oilseed production by improving post-harvest efficiency, increasing price supports to farmers, and providing monetary and technological assistance to processors.

In addition, the National Dairy Development Board, a milk cooperative partially owned by the government, acquired funds generated by sales of U.S. PL-480 soybean oil and Canadian-donated rapeseed oil. The Dairy Board then used these funds to promote the Oilseed Cooperative Federations, which integrated production, procurement, processing, and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils. This allowed small producers to market their products more efficiently and increased their returns.

Also, since the late 1980's the state of Madhya Pradesh, which accounts for 80 percent of India's soybean production, has provided low-cost credit, other input subsidies, and various tax breaks to soybean producers and oilseed processors. These state-level programs, combined with high domestic prices, strong demand for soymeal exports, and a 10-percent federal export subsidy on oilseed meals, have enabled soybean processors to increase earnings significantly. As a result, several new processing plants have been built.

By restricting oilseed and vegetable oil imports, India's government is able to oversee supply and thus control domestic price. Oilseed and vegetable oil prices in India are generally above world trading prices. Although India's government claims the country is self-sufficient in vegetable oils, this is due mostly to high domestic prices which limit consumer purchases.

Since the late 1980's, India has surpassed the most optimistic forecasts for its soybean output each year. Soybean

India Lifts Private Veg-oil Import Ban

On April 19, 1994, the government of India confirmed the lifting of its ban on edible oil imports by private traders. Although the initial declaration stated that the new policy included all vegetable oils, India recently indicated that only palm oil imports will be permitted. In addition, the government-owned State Trading Corporation of India and the National Dairy Development Board will continue paying duties of 20 percent to the government on imported edible oils, compared with 65 percent for private traders on palm oil and 35 percent on soybean oil.

As *AO* went to press, palm oil prices in India exceeded those of imported soybean oil. Thus, if India's government does permit soybean oil imports, and duties on edible oil imports do not change further, private importers would likely favor soybean oil over palm oil.

production in India has grown from 0.9 million tons in 1987/88 to nearly 4.1 million in 1993/94, or 3.5 percent of world output. During the same period, India went from being a negligible producer of soybeans to becoming the world's fifth-largest producer.

Production & Processing Capacity Expands

Soybeans are a summer crop in India, grown mainly between June and October (the monsoon season). In addition to Madhya Pradesh in central India, the neighboring states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh also produce significant crops.

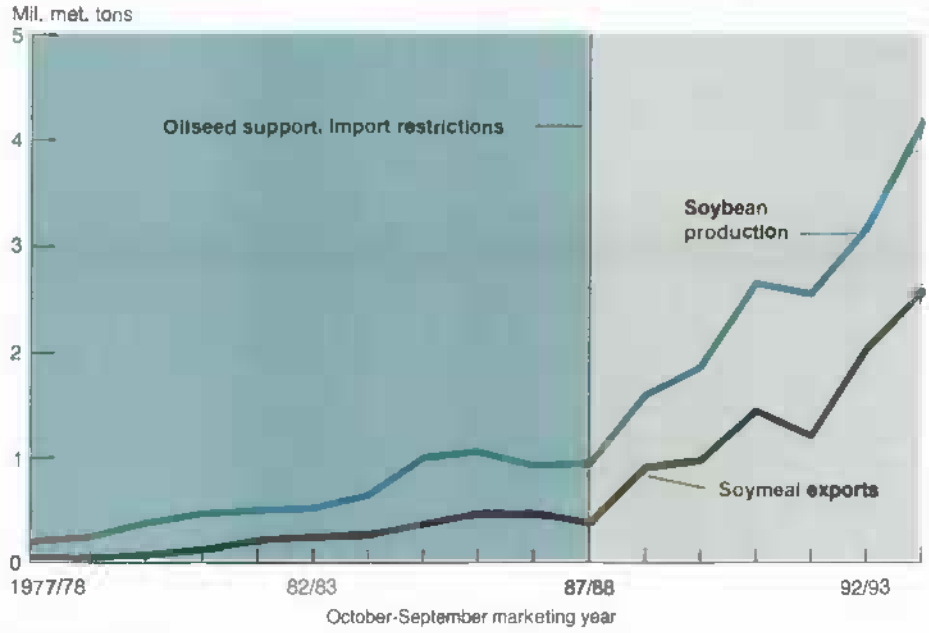
The bulk of growth in soybean production in Madhya Pradesh has come from increases in area rather than higher yields. For example, between 1980 and 1993, soybean production rose more than ninefold. And while area planted expanded by a factor of 6, yields barely doubled.

Most of the initial expansion in area came from conversion of pasture or fallow land. After 1990, farmers began shifting area to soybeans from less profitable coarse grains, such as sorghum and millet. Erratic water availability, greater use of marginal land, and input shortages have limited growth in yield.

About 90 percent of India's soybeans are crushed for the oil. Recent increases in soybean area outside Madhya Pradesh have occurred in areas where processing plants have been built. Since India consumes very little soybean meal, the larger crop has generated additional meal exports. Therefore, it is advantageous for processors to locate near seaports.

The oilseed processing industry in India is large and complex, spreading across the country with facilities for crushing a variety of oilseeds. Soybeans are crushed for both domestic use and export. Soybean oil in India is sold at a discount to more preferred oils such as peanut and rapeseed. In contrast,

India's Soymeal Exports Have Soared with Rising Soybean Output



1993/94 forecast.

soymeal is priced much higher than other meals because of its greater nutritional value and as a source of revenue from exports.

Processing operations range from traditional crushing facilities to modern solvent extraction plants. Despite the existence of electrically powered small- and medium-sized soybean crushing facilities, the bulk of soybean crushing is performed by the newer solvent extraction plants.

Within the last 5 years, annual soybean crushing capacity has more than doubled from 3 million to about 6.5 million tons due to the construction of new processing plants. However, power shortages and other logistical problems often reduce effective capacity 10 to 15 percent.

India Is Now Fifth In Soymeal Exports

Demand for feed drives soymeal demand. But meat consumption is relatively insignificant in India, largely a vegetarian society. Only 15 percent of its soymeal is used domestically. More than 80 percent of the domestically consumed meal goes into poultry rations, about 15 percent to dairy cattle, and most of the rest to swine and aquaculture. Domestic use of soymeal more than doubled between 1980 and 1993, from 200,000 to 500,000 tons, largely a result of rising incomes.On the other hand, all soybean oil is consumed domestically. Consumption of individual vegetable oils in India varies by region, ethnic group, and income.

The phenomenal growth of the domestic soybean industry has driven a rise in India's exports of meal. Soymeal exports jumped from 100,000 tons in 1980, to 2.5 million in 1993, or nearly 9 percent of world soymeal trade, making India the fifth-largest exporter. Significant price discounts help maintain India's sales, even though its soymeal exports are considered a lower quality than those of its competitors due to higher moisture level, low protein content, and poor packaging.

Soymeal exports are shipped mainly from the ports of Bedi Bandhar and Kandla in western India and from Kakinada in the east. These ports lack adequate storage and bulk-loading facilities. In

The Other Soybean Market

While soybean use for food is negligible in Western countries, food use accounts for nearly one-third of total soybean consumption in Asia. Most of the world's food-use soybeans—98 percent—are consumed in Asia, led by China and Indonesia.

The food soybean market is the oldest segment of the soybean market complex. The Chinese are reputed to have used soybeans for food around the seventh century B.C. The word "soy" is believed to come from the Japanese word "shoyu," meaning soy sauce, and soybeans today have a myriad of food uses including soy sauce.

Soybeans for human consumption in Asia are processed into products such as fresh and frozen tofu, natto, miso, soy sauce, and soymilk—foods consumed in most households. Asian food use of soybeans is projected at 9.6 million tons, with nearly 6.9 million tons consumed in the highly populated countries of China and Indonesia.

Most domestic soybean production in East Asian countries is destined for food-use markets, but output is not sufficient to satisfy demand for this steadily growing market. Regional consumption of food beans has steadily exceeded production, forcing most Asian countries to turn to the international market for food-use soybeans.

Currently, import demand for food-use beans in Asia amounts to more than 1.5 million tons. The U.S., as the world's largest producer of soybeans, is facing increasing competition not only in the soybean and soymeal markets, but also in the market for food-use beans.

In Japan, where tofu accounts for nearly half of total food use, the U.S. supplies the largest share of food-use soybeans. The U.S. share of imports, however, has been steadily eroded by increasing competition from Canada and South America, while China has virtually replaced U.S. beans in the miso end-use market. Similarly, in South Korea, where the U.S. has traditionally dominated imports of food-use beans, the Canadians are making a concerted effort to penetrate the market.

In Asian countries like Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, where demand for soybeans for the crushing industry (feed use) is slowing, the market for soybeans for food use is still growing. Moreover, countries such as India, where vegetarian diets are prevalent and per capita incomes are low, have the potential to increase food consumption of soybeans.

The U.S. is encountering increased competition from other producers as end users become more specific in their requirements for soybeans for various food uses. Identification, diversification, and maintenance of higher priced markets is becoming increasingly important. The food soybean market, because of the premium price paid for food-quality beans, the current size of the market, and implications for future growth, is important enough to merit increased attention.
[Nancy Morgan (202) 219-0825]

some cases, soymeal must be bagged and then shipped by barge to oceangoing vessels anchored offshore, increasing transportation costs.

India's soymeal exports have partly offset recent declines in exports of soybeans and soymeal from China. China's lower exports, along with growth in Asian soymeal imports—forecast to be 4.9 million tons in 1993/94, up from 3.2 million tons in 1990/91—have allowed the U.S. to increase its market share in the region. U.S. exports to Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, and Australia have all expanded since 1990/91. But the growth in Asian imports has been in soybean meal, rather than soybeans, and has benefited South America, which exports mostly meal and oil, more than the U.S. which dominates world bean trade.

Since 1987, when India restricted vegetable oil imports, its soybean oil imports have declined nearly 90 percent. Moreover, although India ranked among the top five importers of U.S. soybean oil prior to 1988, Brazil and Argentina each exported considerably more to India than the U.S. did. When India became "self-sufficient" in vegetable oils, South American exporters suffered a greater loss than U.S. exporters.

India's Oil Imports Could Rise

Growth in India's soybean production during the rest of the decade will be constrained by limits to acreage expansion and availability of water. Technological advances and better management practices will partially offset lower expected prices that could result from some relaxation of import restrictions and smaller government subsidies. However, yield growth is expected to be even slower during the rest of 1990's than during the previous 5 years.

Future expansion in soybean area will likely occur in the west central states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Growth in Madhya Pradesh will likely be very limited, unless soybean prices rise relative to coarse grain prices. In Maharashtra, soybean area can expand only at the expense of sugar and cotton area.

Although some area expansion is expected in the northern states where the land is irrigated, use of this land for soybeans will be limited because oilseed prices are expected to fall with declining government support (although India's edible oil prices will remain higher than

world prices). Lack of water will limit any expansion in the northern state of Rajasthan.

Macroeconomic and trade policy reforms, combined with resulting income growth, are likely to stimulate greater demand for vegetable oils in India. But despite reforms, some restrictions on India's oilseed and oilseed product imports will likely remain.

India's vegetable oil imports will likely increase with some reductions in import restrictions and expected gains in per capita income. Palm oil, produced mostly in Malaysia and Indonesia, will likely be the primary edible oil imported because of its relatively low price among edible oils and the proximity of major producers to India.

Despite some expected increase in domestic demand for soymeal as population and income grow, India's meal exports are likely to experience the largest growth among all major soymeal exporters. Asia will remain the largest market for India's soymeal exports. However, Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and the European Union are also potential markets.

However, continued expansion of India's soymeal exports will be limited by slower growth in soybean production, inadequate port facilities, growing domestic demand, and low quality relative to other traders. In addition, China is not expected to export soybeans and soymeal beyond current levels, given its increasing domestic demand. Thus, the U.S. should continue to gain soybean and soymeal market share in Asia.

The U.S. soybean industry stands to gain significantly from more open domestic and trade policies in India which would allow the country to import more edible oil. U.S. exports would benefit even if India purchases mostly palm oil and palm oil products, as this would prevent palm oil from flooding the world's edible oil markets. Vegetable oil prices should rise, increasing the incomes of U.S. soybean farmers.

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8th-Year Rise In Farmland Value

U.S. farmland values in 1994 are forecast to increase 3-4 percent from a year earlier, below last year's 6.4-percent rise but surpassing the increases of 0-2-percent during 1990-92.

The forecast slowdown reflects recent trends in farmland values, partly offset by expectations of higher interest rates. But the 1994 forecast marks the 8th consecutive increase in nominal values since 1987.

As of January 1, 1994, the value of farmland and buildings averaged $744 per acre. The average value per farm/ranch—$351,723 on January 1, 1994—also rose about 6 percent in 1993. Until this past year, the strongest recovery in values from the declines in the 1980's occurred during 1988 and 1989, averaging 5 percent annually.

An inflation rate in 1993 of 2.6 percent (as measured by the GDP implicit price deflator) dampened the 6.4-percent nominal increase in U.S. average farm real estate value. The real or inflation-adjusted value, as of January 1, 1994, showed a 3.8-percent increase from January 1993. Real values have trended lower since 1981, leveling off between 1988 and 1993.

Several developments in 1993 supported the 6.4-percent nominal gain in U.S. farmland values. Nominal interest rates continued lower in 1993, decreasing borrowing costs and increasing the demand for farmland. Also, continued economic recovery in the U.S. may have stimulated demand for farmland for nonagricultural uses, particularly near urban centers.

Biggest 1993 Gains In Northwestern States

Recovery patterns among states and regions showed considerable variation in 1993. States in the northwestern U.S. showed the biggest gains in per-acre farmland values between January 1, 1993 and January 1, 1994. Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado showed 12- to 15-percent increases in per-acre values.

Several northeastern states also showed gains of 12 percent or more last year, likely reflecting increased demand for farmland for nonagricultural uses. And the average per-acre value of farm real estate in all 11 northeastern states finally exceeded the 1989-90 peak.

The strongest gains since 1987 occurred in the Northern Plains, Corn Belt, and Lake States. These predominantly agricultural regions had earlier realized the largest drops between record-high values in the early 1980's and declining values until 1987.

Average values among states ranged from $131,913 per farm/ranch in West Virginia to $1,429,706 in Arizona. Variations among states and regions result from differences in per-acre values and in average size of operation. West Virginia farms averaged 185 acres per operation in 1993, compared with 4,550 acres in Arizona.

Resources & Environment

1994 Cash Rents Up In Most States

Farm real estate rents reflect the income-earning capacity of land, and are expected to vary widely by state and category in 1994. Cropland rents are expected up in most regions and in over three-quarters of the states in 1994. Cash rents for irrigated cropland were higher for most states except Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Texas, and Wyoming.

In the eastern and midwestern regions of the U.S., cropland rents ranged from $23.40 per acre in South Carolina to $107.30 in Illinois. In the western regions, where irrigation is prevalent, irrigated cropland rented for as high as $223 per acre in California. Rents for pasture-land ranged from $5.80 in Wyoming to $44.90 in California.

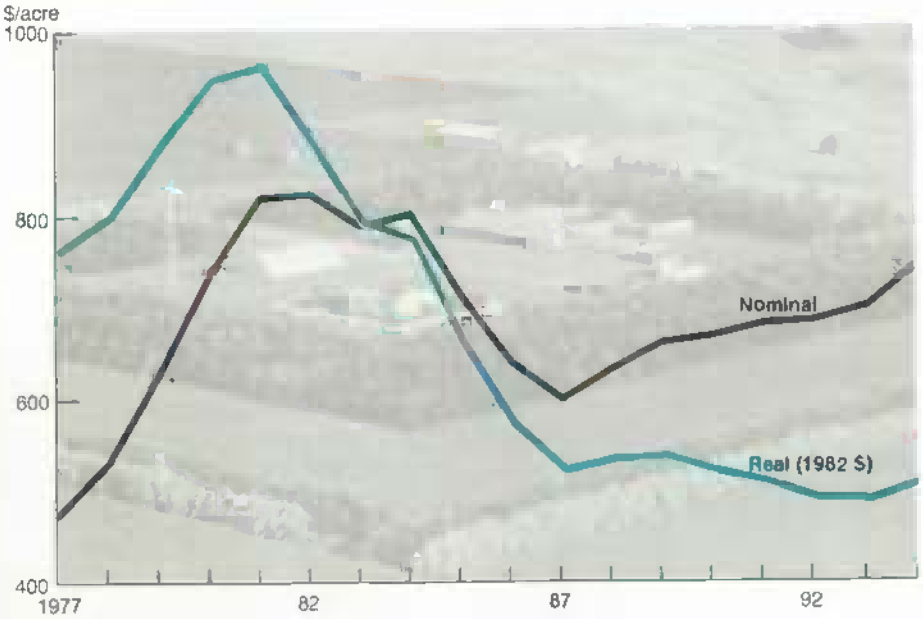
About 38 percent of all U.S. farmland operated in 1992 was rented, according to USDA's 1992 Farm Costs and Returns Survey—excluding land leased on an animal-unit-month (AUM) basis. Land was most often rented on a cash basis (65 percent of rented land in 1992) followed by shares (30 percent), and 5 percent had some other arrangement. Cash renting was most widespread in the Lake States (85 percent) and the Southeast (85 percent) and least prevalent in the Corn Belt (44 percent)

Cash rents for pasture in the Plains regions were higher in 1994, except for Kansas and Nebraska—unchanged and decreased. Pasture rents in other regions are unchanged. The Northern and Southern Plains and the Mountain regions account jointly for 85 percent of grazing land in farms and ranches, according to the 1987 Census of Agriculture.

Cattle grazing fees on privately owned nonirrigated land in the 16 states of the Mountain, Pacific, and Plains regions in 1993 averaged $10.60 per AUM (forage for a 1,000-pound cow or equivalent for 1 month), slightly above 1992's $10.46. While private fees have trended higher in recent years, grazing fees on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service continue at substantially lower levels, with little change since 1979.

[Doug Beach and John Jones (202)219-0443] AO

Inflation-Adjusted Farmland Values Rise for the First Time In 5 Years



1990-94 values as of January 1; 86-89, February 1; 82-85, April 1; 77-81, February 1.

Rural Development

Marshfield Clinic, Marshfield, WI

Health Care: Premiums & Coverage In Rural Areas

Under the Administration's proposed health care reform plan, employers would pay part of the insurance premium for the families of eligible employees, public subsidies would be provided to reduce the premium for low-income families, and uninsured and underinsured persons would receive comprehensive coverage.

Families from rural communities—especially farm families—are less likely than other families to include workers entitled to employer premium contributions, due to the higher level of self-employment in rural communities. However, rural families have lower incomes and should be more likely to qualify for public subsidies to help offset the cost of health insurance premiums. And rural communities may have a larger proportion of the underinsured persons who will receive more comprehensive coverage.

Underinsurance In Rural Communities

Uninsured persons would receive coverage under the Administration's plan by joining a regional or corporate health alliance, together with persons who already have insurance. Alliances would function as health insurance purchasing cooperatives, obtaining coverage at low group rates and offering their members a choice of health insurance plans providing a standard comprehensive benefits package. A few groups—prison inmates, undocumented aliens, and citizens living abroad—would be excluded from alliance membership.

Extension of coverage to the uninsured would benefit the 37.4 million Americans who lack health insurance, including 8.6 million rural residents and 0.4 million farm family members. There is presently little difference between urban and rural communities in the level of coverage. Approximately 14.7 percent of Americans are uninsured, including 15.3 percent of rural residents and 14.4 percent of farm family members.

The proportion of uninsured persons provides only a partial picture of coverage because some of the insured have less comprehensive protection against medical expenses, a situation known as underinsurance. Underinsurance is most common among those covered by private policies purchased outside the workplace. About 11.5 percent of Americans are covered by policies of this kind, but the proportion rises to 14.2 percent among rural residents and 46.6 percent among farm family members. The difference in types of coverage suggests that underinsurance may be a greater problem in rural than urban communities.

Rural and farm families are more likely to have private policies purchased outside the workplace because rural and farm workers are more likely to be self-employed than other workers. The self-employed have less access to employment-related group policies, which generally provide more protection at lower cost than the nongroup policies available outside the workplace. The Administration's plan would eliminate underinsurance by providing access to a comprehensive benefits package.

Under the Administration's plan, family premiums would be based on family composition and choice of health insurance plan. In order to adjust premiums for differences in family composition, the plan would assign families to one of four enrollment classes (individuals, married couples without children, single parents with children, and married couples with children). Premiums would be lowest for individuals, and highest for married couples with children.

The premium for each of the health insurance plans offered to members of a particular alliance would vary only by enrollment class, regardless of whether individuals had serious medical problems requiring expensive treatment. However, premiums might vary between alliances due to regional differences in health care prices, medical treatment practices, health status, or other factors.

About one-fourth of Americans are currently covered by government health programs that pay for most or all of their medical expenses. Under the plan, most of these persons would have their premiums paid by the same programs. These persons include welfare recipients covered by the Medicaid program, military personnel and dependents covered by the Armed Forces, some Armed Forces veterans covered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, Native Americans electing coverage by the Indian Health Service, and nonworkers entitled to Medicare benefits.

Government health programs would cover relatively more rural residents (21 percent) than other Americans because of the higher proportion of nonworking Medicare beneficiaries in rural than urban areas. In contrast, the programs would cover relatively fewer farm family members (12 percent) than other Americans because of the lower proportion of welfare recipients among farm than nonfarm families.

Farm-Rural Patterns Of Premium Payment

Under the Administration's plan, employers would pay most of the family premium for full-time employees working 120 or more hours per month. Employers would also pay a prorated portion of the "employer share" of the premium for part-time employees working 40 to 119 hour per month. Employees working less than 40 hours per month would not be entitled to employer premium contributions.

Employer premium contributions would be aggregated for families in which both the family head and spouse work, but

Three-fifths of Farm Family Workers Would Be Ineligible For Employer-Paid Premiums

	U.S. total	Rural areas	Farm families
		Percent	
Eligible for employer-paid premiums [1]			
Full time	77.6	74.7	31.3
Part time	11.0	11.1	8.7
Total eligible	88.6	85.8	40.0
Not eligible			
Part time [2]	1.2	1.5	1.0
Self employed	10.2	12.7	59.0
Total ineligible	11.4	14.2	60.0
		Million	
Total workers	127.0	26.4	1.7

Adult workers not covered by government health programs, 1992 data.
[1] Full-time employees work 120 hours or more each month; eligible part-time, 40 to 119 hours.
[2] Employees working less than 40 hours per month.
Source: 1993 Current Population Survey.

would not exceed the employer share of the average premium. Families would be responsible for paying the remaining "family share" of the premium for their chosen health plan, and would also be liable for any unpaid portion of the employer share.

Rural and farm workers are less likely than other workers to be full-time or part-time employees entitled to employer premium contributions. Nearly 89 percent of employed persons not covered by existing government programs are full-time or part-time employees entitled to employer premium contributions. However, the proportion of these full-time and part-time employees drops to 86 percent among workers from rural areas and only 40 percent among workers from farm families.

The difference in hired employment reflects the higher level of self-employment in rural communities, particularly among farm families. At the national level, 10 percent of employed persons are self-employed. The proportion of self-employed rises to 13 percent among rural workers and 59 percent among farm workers.

About 1 percent of employed persons are employees who work less than 40 hours per month, and these would be excluded from employer premium contributions under the plan. Rural and farm workers are no more likely to be excluded employees than other workers.

Fewer persons from rural than urban communities would benefit from the employer premium contribution. About 58 percent of all Americans belong to families who would receive employer premium contributions for the full employer share of the family premium after contributions for family heads and spouses are aggregated. This proportion drops to 54 percent among rural residents and 32 percent among farm family members due to the higher level of self-employment among rural and farm workers.

About the Data

This article is based on data from the March 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS) of a representative national sample of 59,000 households conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The March CPS provides information about family membership, employment, income, government program participation, and health insurance coverage during 1992. The CPS information was used to classify persons into the family units defined by the Administration's plan, and to estimate the number entitled to employer premium contributions and public premium subsidies.

Definition of rural residents. Rural residents are defined as persons living in nonmetropolitan counties outside the Metropolitan Statistical Areas established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in June 1984. More than 56 million persons representing 22 percent of the U.S. population were rural residents in 1992.

Definition of farm families. Farm families are defined on the basis of occupation, and include all households where one or more members were employed as farm operators or managers during 1992. This definition excludes some households that are located on farms or receive farm income, but do not have members working as farmers. Estimates based on this definition may consequently diverge from estimates based on other definitions of farm families. More than 3 million persons representing 1 percent of the U.S. population were farm family members in 1992. About 72 percent of farm family members live in nonmetropolitan areas. The remainder live inside metropolitan statistical areas, but generally outside densely settled cities and towns.

Definition of poverty level. The official definition of poverty was developed by the Federal government in the 1960's, and revised in 1981. Families are classified as below poverty if their total money income falls below the specified poverty threshold. The poverty threshold varies by size and type of family, and is adjusted annually for inflation. For example, in 1992 the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was $14,228. Under the Administration's plan, the poverty threshold is modified by fixing family size at three persons for single parents with children, and four persons for married couples with children. The modifications will result in a substantial increase in the number of persons designated below the poverty level.

Another 13 percent of Americans belong to families who would receive employer premium contributions for part of the employer share of the family premium. These include 14 percent of rural residents and 17 percent of farm family members.

Premiums for the self-employed would be based on their net self-employment income. The provisions for the self-employed in the Administration's plan were described in the April 1994 issue of *Agricultural Outlook*. The self-employed would pay a specified portion of net self-employment income in addition to the family share of the premium. Payments by the self-employed would be applied towards the employer share of the premium, and would be reduced by any employer premium contributions on their behalf.

Most of the self-employed would be allowed to deduct 80 to 100 percent of their own premium payments from taxable income. Those with hired employees could also take advantage of public subsidies provided to reduce the cost of employer premium contributions for small, low-wage employers. New

regulations would be issued to clarify the definition of the self-employed and the amount owed by those classified as sole proprietors, partnerships, or corporations.

About 9 percent of employed persons report net self-employment income, and would be required to pay part of this amount subject to any employer premium contributions on their behalf. This proportion rises to 12 percent among rural workers, and 48 percent among farmworkers, who are the most likely to be self-employed. The provisions for the self-employed are therefore a matter of particular concern for farmworkers.

Subsidies Could Benefit Rural Families

The Administration's plan would provide public subsidies to reduce the cost of the family share of the premium, and any liability for the employer share of the premium, for low-income families in regional alliances who are not covered by other government health programs. Eligibility is determined by family income, with rural and farm families more likely to qualify due to the lower incomes in rural than urban communities. Median U.S. household income was $30,500 in 1992, but just $24,975 in rural areas.

Low-income families in corporate alliances would be ineligible for subsidies, but it is uncertain how many families would join corporate alliances. This analysis estimated the *maximum* proportion of persons entitled to subsidies by assuming that all families would join regional alliances.

Families would be divided into four income categories to allocate subsidies for the family share of the premium. Families with annual incomes below a minimum threshold indexed for inflation ($1,000 in 1994) would receive a full subsidy. Families with incomes at or above the minimum threshold but below 150 percent of the official poverty level would receive a partial subsidy inversely related to income.

Families with incomes at or above above 150 percent of the poverty level but below a maximum threshold indexed for inflation ($40,000 in 1994) would receive a subsidy to limit their payments for the average premium to 3.9 percent of income. Other families with incomes at or above the maximum threshold would be ineligible for subsidies.

If all families joined regional alliances, 49 percent of Americans would fall into the three lowest income categories and be entitled to subsidies for the family share of the premium. The proportion entitled to subsidies rises to 54 percent among rural residents and 61 percent among farm family members. Although there is little difference in median income between farm and nonfarm families, the farm income distribution is more highly skewed and a higher proportion of family members is concentrated in the lowest income categories.

Families would be classified into another set of income categories to allocate public subsidies for the employer share of the premium. The subsidies would be restricted to families that owed part or all of the employer share because they did not receive sufficient premium contributions from employers and self-employed family members. However, the number of persons entitled to these subsidies cannot be readily estimated because liability for the employer share depends in part on the actual cost of premiums and on the future regulations governing payments by the self-employed.

The Administration's plan also includes a number of measures designed to provide special assistance for underserved areas, including many rural communities. These measures include additional funding to attract more health personnel to these areas and to support development of local health insurance plans.
[Paul D. Frenzen (202) 219-0540] AO

Upcoming Reports—USDA's Economic Research Service

The following reports or summaries will be issued at 3 p.m. ET on the release dates shown.

July

13 *Cotton and Wool Update*
Hog Outlook
14 *Feed Update*
Oil Crops Update
20 *Agricultural Outlook**
21 *Africa and the Middle East**
*Wheat**
22 *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry*
U.S. Agricultural Trade Update
26 *Rice**
27 *Vegetables and Specialties**
29 *Oil Crops**

* Release of summary

Special Article

Lynda Richardson, Courtesy James River Corp.

Changes Ahead For Conservation Reserve Program

Total enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) currently stands at 36.4 million acres. Contracts covering 2 million CRP acres will expire September 30, 1995, and contracts on more than 22 million acres will expire in 1996 and 1997. The expiration of CRP contracts raises issues regarding the conservation, wildlife, and environmental effects of a return of CRP land to production, as well as impacts on commodity markets and government expenditures.

The CRP was targeted primarily to highly erodible cropland that would be subject to conservation requirements if re-cropped. The conservation compliance provision of the 1985 Farm Act requires farmers who crop highly erodible land to obtain an approved conservation plan by 1990, and fully implement the plan by 1995. Unless these plans are implemented, farmers lose eligibility for Federal farm program benefits.

At the time of the 1985 Farm Act, which established the CRP, it was expected that only the most erodible U.S. cropland would be enrolled in the CRP, and that stringent conservation compliance standards would keep most CRP land from returning to crop production. However, the eligibility standards for erodible soil were expanded, and the erodibility of some acres enrolled in the CRP is relatively low. Although one-third of the land enrolled in the CRP is extremely erodible, an estimated 25 percent is not subject to compliance, and it will be easier to return this land to production.

For land that is subject to conservation compliance, compliance requirements are not as stringent as first proposed. Although the proposed compliance standard in the initial rules would have required soil erosion to be reduced to the soil loss tolerance level (typically about 5 tons per acre per year), a more moderate standard of obtaining a significant level of erosion reduction was implemented.

Recent survey results indicate that without CRP extension, producers would return 54 to 74 percent of their CRP acres to crop production, depending on commodity prices. The conservation benefits of the CRP—for water quality, soil conservation, and wildlife habitat—are among the important issues raised by the possibility of land returning to crop production. In anticipation of this outcome, several proposals have recently been announced that would allow some CRP contracts to continue.

CRP Enrollment Holding At 36.4 Million Acres

Now in its ninth year, the Conservation Reserve Program has converted a total of 36.4 million acres of cropland into conservation uses. Farmers have enrolled about 8 percent of U.S. cropland in 12 separate signups from March 1986 to June 1992. About 375,000 10-year CRP contracts have been put into effect.

The CRP was established by Congress in the Food Security Act of 1985 (Farm Act) as a voluntary long-term cropland retirement program. USDA provides CRP participants (farm owners or operators) with half the cost of establishing a permanent land cover (usually grass or trees) and an annual per-acre rental in exchange for retiring highly erodible or other environmentally sensitive cropland for 10 years. The vegetative cover established on CRP land can improve surface water quality, create wildlife habitat, preserve soil productivity, protect groundwater, and reduce wind erosion damage.

CRP acres are concentrated in the Northern Plains, Southern Plains, and western Corn Belt. Annual CRP rental payments made by USDA to participating farmers total $1.8 billion and average $50 per acre. The CRP has reduced soil erosion by nearly 700 million tons per year nationwide, or 19 tons per acre on average. This is a 22-percent reduction in U.S. cropland erosion compared with conditions prior to the CRP and conservation compliance.

Most CRP acres are planted in grass, but the CRP also includes 2.5 million acres of trees, 2 million acres of special wildlife practices, 410,000 acres of wetlands, and 5,200 miles (52,000 acres) of filter strips along waterways. Filter strips are 66- to 99-foot-wide borders between water and cropland. While more cost effective in terms of improving water quality than whole field enrollments, filter strips provide less refuge for upland wildlife species.

Goals of CRP Change In 1990 Farm Act

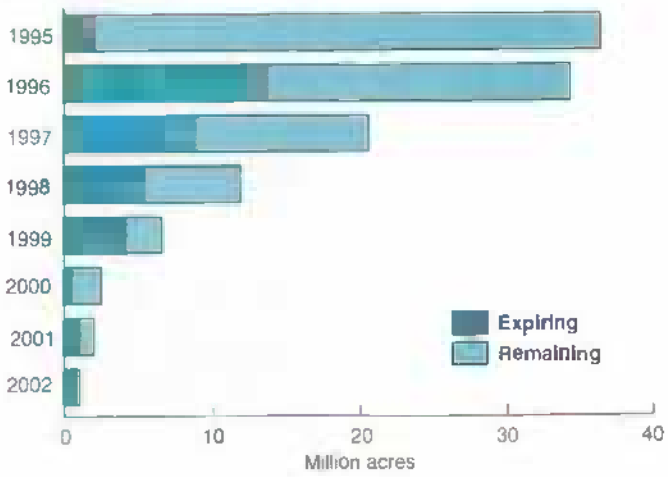
The 1985 Farm Act mandated an enrollment goal of 40-45 million acres by the end of the 1990 crop year. The primary goal of the CRP during 1986-89 was to reduce soil erosion on highly erodible cropland. Nearly 34 million acres, mostly in the Great Plains, was enrolled during the nine signups between 1986 and 1989.

Secondary objectives in the original legislation included protecting the nation's longrun capacity to produce food and fiber, reducing sedimentation, improving water quality, fostering wildlife habitat, curbing the production of surplus commodities, and providing income support to farmers.

The 1990 Farm Act extended the CRP enrollment period through 1995, and refocused the goals of the CRP, emphasizing water quality, wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns. Since the 1990 act, three signups have been held and 2.5 million acres accepted.

The acceptance procedure used in the last three signups was significantly revised from the method used in the first nine signups. The main components of the revised procedure are a productivity-based rental rate limit, and the ranking of bids from producers/owners based on the ratio of an environmental benefits index (EBI) to the government's cost of the contract. The EBI focused more on the negative offsite effects of crop production (i.e., surface and groundwater quality impairment), as opposed to focusing primarily on reducing soil erosion. During the first nine signups, the government established a maximum rental rate for all land in a given bid pool, which could be a multicounty area or an entire state.

Contracts on Over 22 Million CRP Acres Will Expire In 1996 and 1997



The revised acceptance procedure led to several differences between enrollment in the first nine signups and in the last three:

- While nearly 60 percent of the acreage enrolled in 1986-89 was located in the Great Plains, only 27 percent of the post-1990 signup was accepted from this area.
- Twelve percent of post-1990 enrollment was planted to trees, compared with 6 percent in 1986-89.
- Two-thirds of the erosion reduction in the post-1990 signups was water-caused erosion, while most of the reduction in the 1986-89 signups was wind-caused erosion. While both forms of erosion reduce agricultural productivity, reduction of water-caused erosion generally produces greater offsite water quality, recreational, and wildlife benefits.
- Almost 15 percent of post-1990 acres came from conservation priority area watersheds draining into the Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, and the Great Lakes region, compared with only 2 percent from these areas in the first nine signups. Congress established conservation priority areas in the 1990 Farm Act which led to significant CRP enrollment in these watersheds.

Under the 1990 Farm Act, Congress directed USDA to enroll a minimum of 40 million acres in the CRP and the new Wetlands Reserve Program combined, by the end of 1995. In addition, Congress instructed that 1 million acres of CRP enrollment be reserved each for 1994 and 1995, to provide an option for farmers with highly erodible cropland that could not be treated with a conservation plan under the conservation compliance provision.

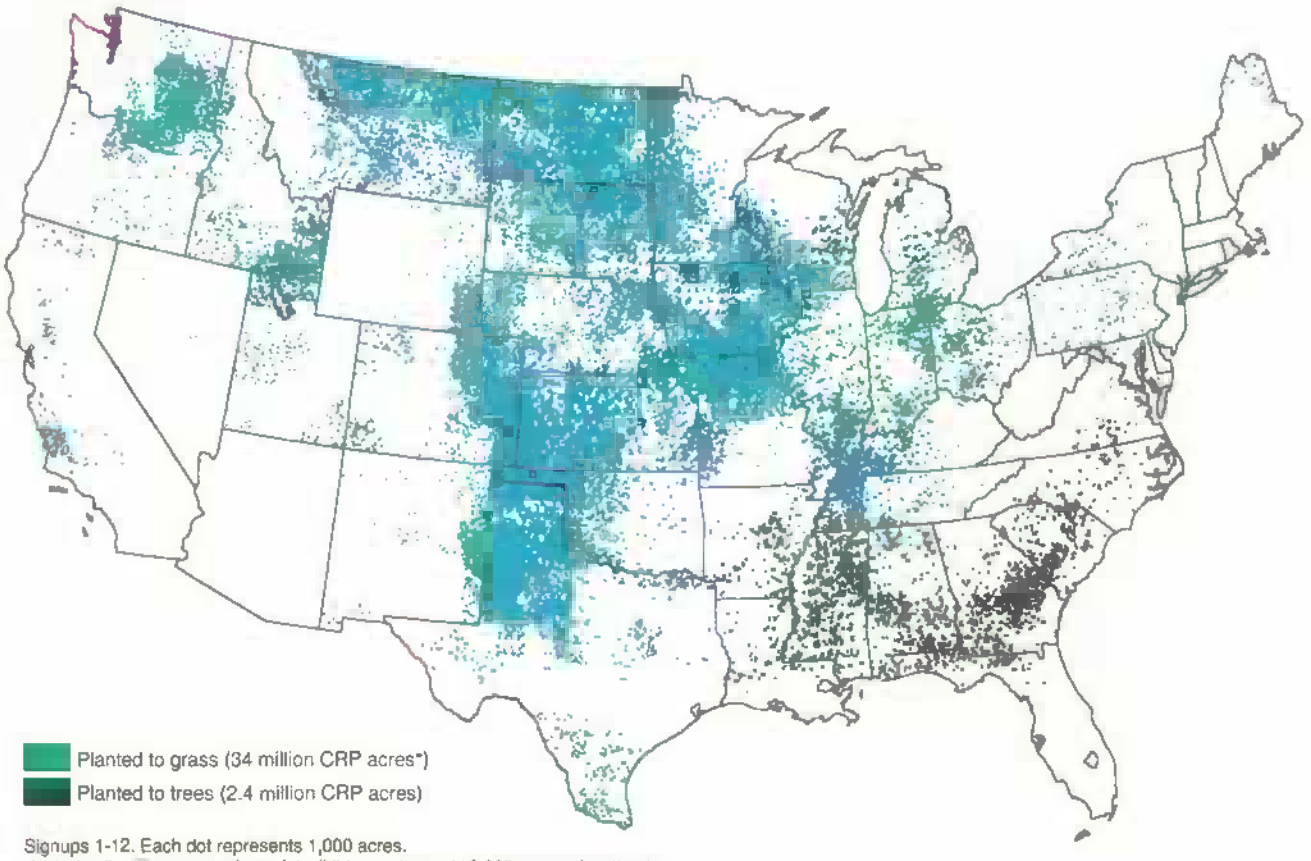
However, due to Federal budget pressures, subsequent legislation capped total CRP enrollment at 38 million acres, and no funding for additional CRP enrollment has been appropriated since 1992. Indications are that the 1995 Federal budget will continue this trend, making it unlikely that additional CRP signups will be held under authority of the 1990 Farm Act.

First CRP Contracts To Expire in 1995

At the end of the CRP contract period, annual rental payments made by USDA to CRP contract holders will cease, and contract holders will decide the next use of their land. An important question is how much CRP land could return to crop production; the impact on commodity prices, stocks, and government payments; and the accompanying loss of conservation and environmental benefits. Surveys of CRP participants indicate economic considerations will be the major factor determining use of the land.

Special Article

Most CRP Acreage Is in the Great Plains



Signups 1-12. Each dot represents 1,000 acres.
*Includes 2 million acres of special wildlife practices, 410,000 acres of wetlands, and 5,200 miles of filter strips protecting water bodies.

The first contracts, covering 2 million acres, are due to expire on September 30, 1995, and current program procedures allow contract holders to begin preparing seed beds 90 days earlier. Hence, the 1995 farm bill may not be completed before the first CRP contracts expire and/or land is prepared for production.

In a recent speech before the National Grain and Feed Association, USDA Deputy Secretary Rominger suggested that 1-2-year extensions might be possible for these first contracts. This would enable contract holders to make informed decisions about the next use of their CRP acres in light of potential changes in conservation and commodity programs, including any possible successors to the CRP initiated in the 1995 farm bill. Contracts on the bulk of CRP land, 22 million acres, will expire in 1996 and 1997.

Most CRP Acres To Return to Production

As the date for expiration of CRP contracts draws nearer, policymakers, farmers, and others are increasingly interested in the fate of CRP acres. Several surveys of CRP participants have been conducted over the past 3 years, including two national-level surveys by the Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS)—one in 1990 and the other in 1993.

SWCS sent its 1993 questionnaire to more than 17,000 individuals—a random 5-percent sample of CRP contract holders. Completed questionnaires were returned by 68 percent of those contacted. The results indicate that, based on relatively high 1993 commodity prices, contract holders expect to return 63 percent of their CRP acres to crop production. Other acreage is slated for: grass for hay production or grazing livestock (23 percent), trees for commercial wood products (4 percent), grass or trees for wildlife (2 percent), and grass or trees with no antici-

pated use (3 percent). Contract holders expect to sell 3 percent, and the remaining 2 percent represents acres that would be devoted to other or undecided uses.

The 63 percent of CRP acres slated for crop production includes several subcategories of use:

- planting by the producer, 43 percent of CRP acres;
- renting or leasing CRP land to other producers, primarily for crop production, 13 percent;
- idling CRP land to meet annual commodity program set-aside requirements, 4 percent; and
- enrolling CRP land in the 0/92 or 50/92 programs, 3 percent.

Survey responses indicate that more than any other factor, future demand for agricultural commodities will determine the eventual use of CRP acres and thus the associated economic and environmental effects. If crop prices were 20 percent lower than the relatively high prices of 1993 when contracts expire, respondents said, they would return 54 percent of their CRP acres to crop production. Alternatively, if crop prices were 20 percent higher, contract holders would return 74 percent of their acres to crop production. And expanded acreage would lead to greater production, mostly corn and wheat, lower prices, and higher deficiency payments.

While the conservation compliance provision of current farm legislation may not prevent all CRP land from returning to production, it will moderate increases in soil erosion and onsite productivity losses on CRP land that returns to crop production. However, it will do little to maintain wildlife habitat benefits currently provided by the CRP.

Without the supply control effect of the CRP, one policy option might be to raise acreage reduction program (ARP) levels under commodity programs. However, the switch from long-term to annual ARP's would provide less overall soil erosion control, water quality protection, and wildlife habitat benefits than if the land had remained in the CRP.

There are three reasons for lower environmental and wildlife benefits from annual ARP's than from the CRP:

- land idled under annual ARP's is drawn from all land participating in programs, not land targeted to highly erodible or environmentally sensitive land;
- tracts idled under annual ARP's are smaller than those idled under CRP and are thus less useful as wildlife habitat; and
- supply control needs fluctuate from year to year, and farmers may move their ARP acreage around, resulting in shorter periods under permanent cover and less well established cover.

Post-Contract Policy Options Considered

In order to maintain the conservation and environmental benefits currently provided by the CRP, with funding USDA could exercise authority under the 1990 Farm Act to offer CRP contract extensions or permanent easements. In designing and implementing any post-contract program, several issues need to be addressed.

Should the program offer permanent easements, contract extensions, or both? Contract extensions of up to 10 years would be less costly in the shortrun than permanent retirement of land through easements. However, from a longer term perspective, easements on carefully selected acres may be more cost effective, since contract extension only postpones the date when acres will again be available for planting.

Should post-contract policies allow haying, grazing, or other limited commercial uses? Allowing limited haying, grazing, harvesting of mature timber, or other commercial uses consistent with conservation and environmental goals of the 1990 Farm Act would reduce the cost of contract extensions or easements to the government. Based on the 1990 SWCS survey, CRP participants on average were willing to accept an 11-percent reduction ($5) in their current per-acre rental payments in return for limited haying and grazing.

According to current regulations, USDA must protect crop acreage bases on CRP land and permit haying and grazing for 5 years after a contract expires, if the producer keeps the land in conserving uses. Although CRP rental payments would end, it would not be necessary for producers to replant CRP acres to preserve base history. The 1993 SWCS survey found that, upon contract expiration, producers would keep 20 percent of their acres in vegetative cover if acreage base was protected and haying and grazing permitted.

On how many acres should future agreements be established? While over 36.4 million acres have been accepted into the CRP for a total cost of nearly $1.8 billion a year, extending contracts to or purchasing permanent easements on all of this acreage is unlikely, given current budget realities.

If dollar-denominated CRP benefits could be estimated on a parcel-by-parcel basis, benefit/cost criteria could be used to establish the optimal size for a post-contract program. However, measuring the value of all benefits to idled land on a parcel-by-parcel basis, especially environmental and wildlife benefits, is not currently feasible. Thus, the overall size of any future program will likely be determined by the level of funding.

Special Article

Which acres should receive continued protection? The bid selection process used for new CRP enrollment since the 1990 Farm Act shows that, given an established acreage or budget limit, it is possible to prioritize acres using an environmental benefit index to achieve program goals cost effectively. Applying practices such as filter strips and riparian corridors to those acres that pose an off-farm environmental threat is a possible starting point for stretching limited program funds.

Should selected contracts be extended at existing rental rates? Some evidence suggests that existing rental payments on a number of CRP acres exceed the amount necessary to keep land in conserving uses. Thus it would be cost effective for USDA either to require producers to rebid their land for acceptance into a CRP extension, or to make payment offers based on the productivity of the land. Applying the bid method used in signups 10-12 to potential contract extension offers could result in annual savings of $7-$17 per acre compared with current outlays.

Should CRP acres planted with trees be eligible for post-contract agreements? Based on experiences with the Soil Bank and survey responses, at least 85 percent of CRP acres planted to trees is expected to remain in trees indefinitely. For this reason it would not be cost effective to commit post-contract funds to CRP acres planted in trees. In addition, the 1990 Farm Act explicitly makes CRP acres planted to trees ineligible for long-term or permanent easement.

Proposals Would Continue Some CRP Contracts

Richard Lugar (R-IN), ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, recommended in February that CRP participants be allowed to extend contracts on up to 25 percent of the land they now have enrolled in the program. He also recommended extended contracts on CRP acreage devoted to filter strips, wetland areas, and other environmentally sensitive acreage, and future small-scale CRP contracts that would lead to improvements in water quality.

In late February, Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-NE) introduced H.R. 3894, the Conservation Reserve Program Reform and Reauthorization Act, based on recommendations from landowners, farmers, and conservation and natural resource officials from Nebraska and elsewhere. The bill would allow for early exit of lands from the CRP so that funds could be saved and reinvested for enrollment of more environmentally sensitive lands.

Other provisions of the bill include:

- modification of contracts to permit limited economic uses—i.e., grazing, haying, biomass (such as switch grass or poplar trees)—on CRP lands in return for reductions in rental rates;
- greater targeting of highly erodible and environmentally sensitive land for enrollment, including partial fields for filter strips, wildlife corridors, and waterways;
- sale or transfer of commodity program base acres on CRP land in exchange for a conservation cropping easement; and
- requirement that any future land enrolled in CRP maintain soil erosion at or below the no-net-soil loss tolerance level if returned to production.

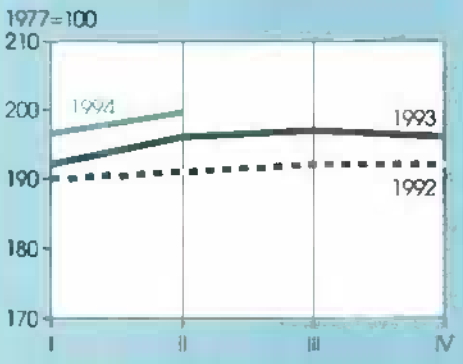
Another bill, H.R. 4416, introduced on May 12 by Reps. Collin Peterson (D-MN) and Pat Roberts (R-KS), amends the 1985 Farm Act by reauthorizing the CRP through 2005. This would not extend existing contracts. Instead, it would provide more time for USDA to enroll additional acres into the CRP if appropriations are approved.

Also, the Senate Agriculture Committee majority staff has proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture exercise authority under the 1985 and 1990 Farm Acts to modify and extend CRP contracts now, rather than waiting for Congress to address the future of the Conservation Reserve Program in the 1995 farm bill. First, the Secretary would allow producers with less environmentally sensitive CRP land to end their contracts early. Rental payments for remaining contract years would be forfeited, but the land could be immediately devoted to any use the producer desires (e.g., cropping, grazing, haying, 0/85, development), subject to existing law. For example, if the land is highly erodible and is returned to crop production, the producer would be required to implement a conservation plan in order to receive USDA farm program payments.

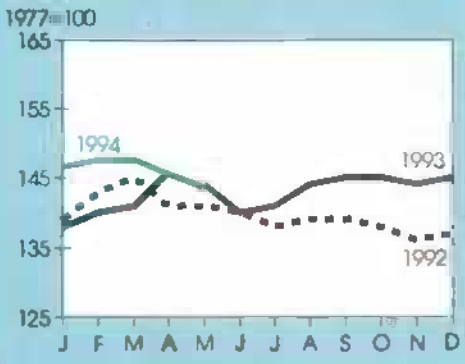
Second, using the rental payment savings generated by early contract terminations, contracts would be extended or easements purchased on CRP land or other cropland. Lands eligible for contract extensions or easements could include riparian (waterway) areas, filter strips, or areas with a high environmental benefit index. Under the recommendation, producers might be offered incentive payments similar to those in the Water Quality Incentive Program, on remaining acres in these contracts. *[Tim Osborn and Ralph Heimlich (202) 219-0403]* AO

Prime Indicators

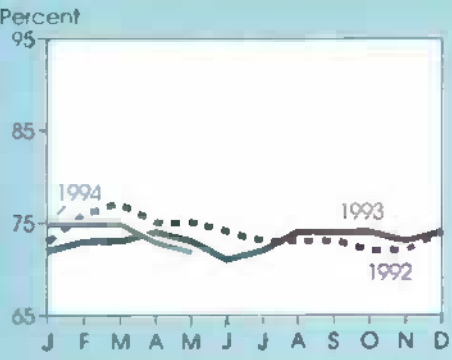
Index of prices paid by farmers



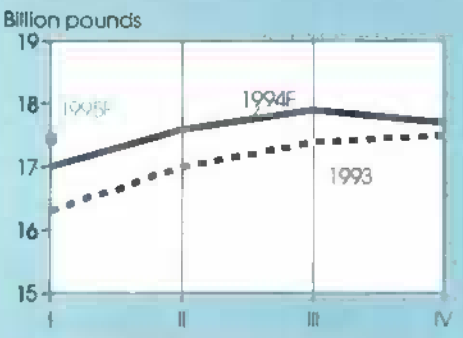
Index of prices received by farmers[1]



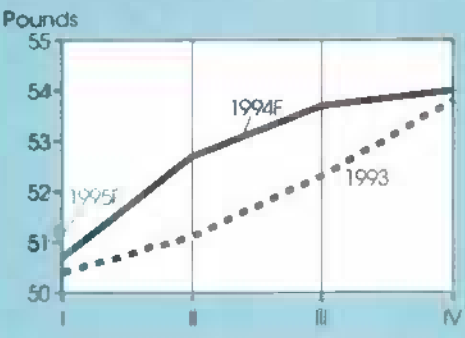
Ratio of prices received/prices paid



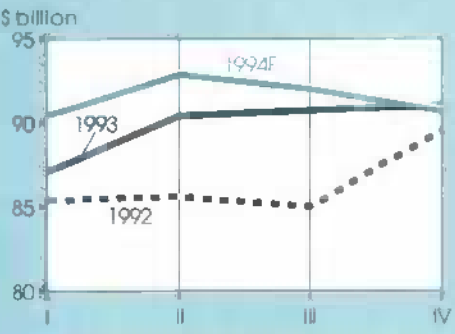
Total red meat & poultry production[2]



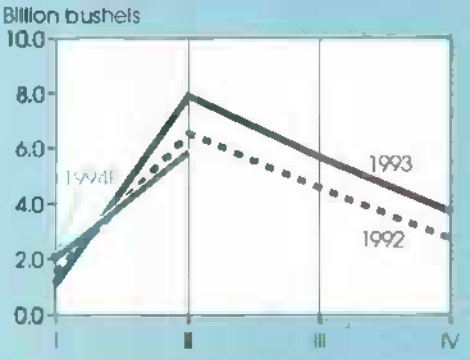
Red meat & poultry consumption, per capita[2,3]



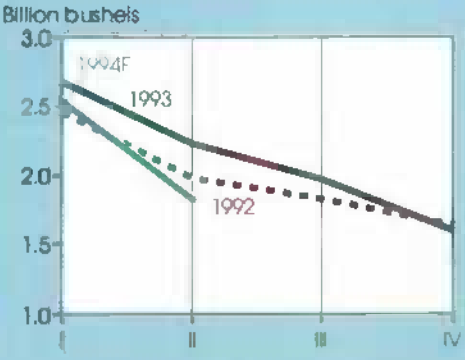
Cash receipts from livestock & products[4]



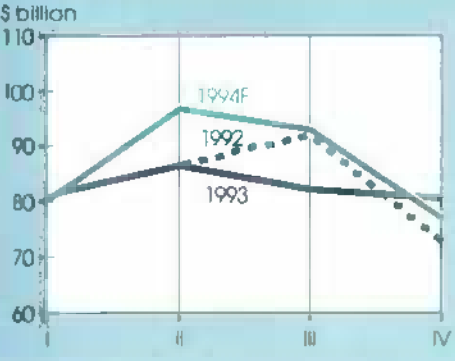
Corn beginning stocks[5]



Corn disappearance[5]

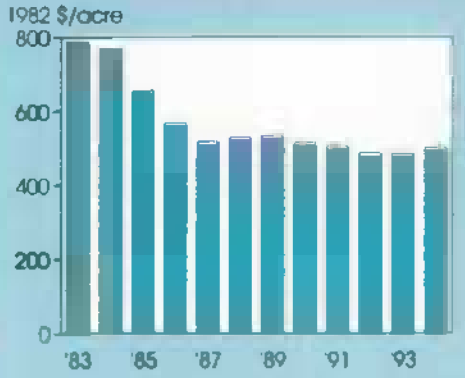


Cash receipts from crops[4]

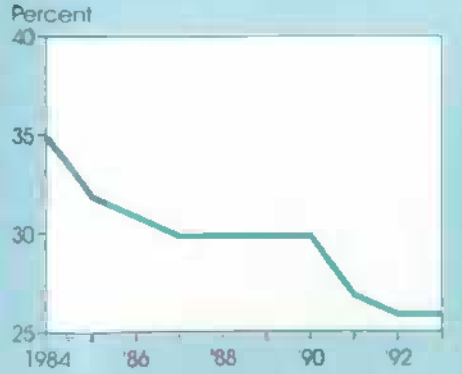


Farm loan interest rates

Average real value of farm real estate



Farm value/retail food costs



[1]For all farm products. [2]Calendar quarters. Future quarters are forecasts for livestock, corn, and cash receipts. [3]Retail weight.
[4]Seasonally adjusted annual rate. [5]I=Sept.-Nov.; II=Dec.-Feb.; III=Mar.-May.; IV=June-Aug. Marketing years ending with year indicated. F=forecast.

Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Table 1.—Key Statistical Indicators of the Food & Fiber Sector

	1993				1994				
	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II F	III F	IV F	Annual F
Prices received by farmers (1977=100)	143	143	145	143	148	145	—	—	—
Livestock & products	167	161	158	162	161	158	—	—	—
Crops	119	125	130	123	134	132	—	—	—
Prices paid by farmers, (1977=100)									
Production items	180	179	181	179	181	184	—	—	—
Commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wages	196	195	196	195	198	200	—	—	—
Cash receipts ($ bil.) 1/	181	176	171	174	172	—	—	—	—
Livestock ($ bil.)	92	91	89	90	91	—	—	—	—
Crops ($ bil.)	89	85	81	84	81	—	—	—	—
Market basket (1982–84=100)									
Retail cost	142	142	144	142	145	—	—	—	—
Farm value	107	104	104	105	106	—	—	—	—
Spread	160	162	165	162	166	—	—	—	—
Farm value/retail cost (%)	27	26	25	26	26	—	—	—	—
Retail prices (1982–84=100)									
Food	141	141	142	141	143	—	—	—	—
At home	140	140	141	140	143	—	—	—	—
Away from home	143	144	144	143	145	—	—	—	—
Agricultural exports ($ bil.) 2/	10.1	9.2	11.9	42.6	11.1	10.2	9.3	—	42.5
Agricultural imports ($ bil.) 2/	6.3	5.7	6.6	24.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	—	25.0
Commercial production									
Red meat (mil. lb.)	9,992	10,362	10,502	40,568	10,083	10,450	10,573	10,454	41,560
Poultry (mil. lb.)	6,991	7,034	6,973	27,539	6,886	7,380	7,415	7,240	28,921
Eggs (mil. doz.)	1,474	1,490	1,535	5,960	1,498	1,505	1,505	1,545	6,053
Milk (bil. lb.)	39.4	37.4	36.6	151.0	37.6	39.8	38.1	37.3	152.9
Consumption, per capita									
Red meat and poultry (lb.)	51.1	52.3	53.8	207.6	50.5	53.0	53.7	54.0	211.2
Corn beginning stocks (mil. bu.) 3/	7,906.4	5,678.2	3,709.4	1,100.3	2,113.0	5,936.5	3,994.7	—	2,113.0
Corn use (mil. bu.) 3/	2,229.2	1,970.8	1,599.3	8,476.1	2,525.7	1,949.9	—	—	7,650.0
Prices 4/									
Choice steers—Neb. Direct ($/cwt)	79.78	73.77	71.23	76.36	73.1	70–71	69–73	70–76	71–73
Barrows & gilts—IA, So. MN ($/cwt)	47.59	48.05	43.93	46.10	45.8	43–44	46–48	43–47	44–46
Broilers—12-city (cts./lb.)	55.8	56.9	54.9	55.2	55.0	60–61	57–59	53–57	56–58
Eggs—NY gr. A large (cts./doz.)	73.4	69.6	71.5	72.5	71.5	64–65	67–71	70–76	68–71
Milk—all at plant ($/cwt)	12.83	12.67	13.40	12.80	13.57	13.00–13.20	11.65–12.15	12.25–13.05	12.60–13.00
Wheat—KC HRW ordinary ($/bu.)	3.48	3.36	3.69	3.59	3.81	—	—	—	—
Corn—Chicago ($/bu.)	2.27	2.36	2.72	2.38	2.97	—	—	—	—
Soybeans—Chicago ($/bu.)	5.95	6.66	6.48	6.18	6.77	—	—	—	—
Cotton—Avg. spot 41-34 (cts./lb.)	55.6	53.8	56.8	55.4	70.7	—	—	—	—

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Farm real estate values 5/									
Nominal ($ per acre)	640	599	632	661	668	681	684	699	744
Real (1982 $)	568	518	530	533	517	505	487	485	503

1/ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates. 2/ Annual data based on Oct.–Sept. fiscal years ending with year indicated. 3/ Sept.–Nov. first quarter; Dec.–Feb. second quarter; Mar.–May third quarter; Jun.–Aug. fourth quarter; Sept.–Aug. annual. Use includes exports & domestic disappearance. 4/ Simple averages, Jan.–Dec. 5/ 1990–94 values as of January 1. 1986–89 values as of February 1. F = forecast. — = not available.

U.S. & Foreign Economic Data

Table 2.—U.S. Gross Domestic Product & Related Data

	Annual			1993				1994
	1991	1992	1993	I	II	III	IV	I R
	$ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
Gross domestic product	5,722.9	6,038.5	6,377.9	6,261.6	6,327.6	6,395.9	6,526.5	6,617.6
Gross national product	5,737.1	6,045.8	6,378.1	6,262.1	6,327.1	6,402.3	6,520.9	6,614.6
Personal consumption expenditures	3,906.4	4,139.9	4,391.8	4,296.2	4,359.9	4,419.1	4,492.0	4,558.0
Durable goods	457.8	497.3	537.9	515.3	531.6	541.9	562.8	578.0
Nondurable goods	1,257.9	1,300.9	1,350.0	1,335.3	1,344.8	1,352.4	1,367.5	1,382.1
Clothing & shoes	213.0	228.2	237.3	233 1	235.2	238.2	242.7	243 4
Food & beverages	621.4	633.7	657.8	648 2	654.1	660.0	669.1	677.8
Services	2,190.7	2,341.6	2,503.9	2,445.5	2,483.4	2,524.8	2,561.8	2,597.9
Gross private domestic investment	736.9	796.5	891.7	874.1	874.1	884.0	934.5	966.7
Fixed investment	745.5	789.1	876.1	839.5	861.0	876.3	927.6	946.6
Change in business inventories	-8.6	7.3	15.6	34.6	13,1	7.7	6.9	20.1
Net exports of goods & services	-19.6	-29.6	-63.6	-48.3	-65.1	-71.9	-69.1	-79.7
Government purchases of goods & services	1,099.3	1,131.8	1,158.1	1,139.7	1,158 6	1,164.8	1,169.1	1,172.6
	1987 $ billion (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)							
Gross domestic product	4,861.4	4,986.3	5,136.0	5,078.2	5,102.1	5,138.3	5,225.6	5,264.1
Gross national product	4,874.5	4,994.0	5,138.6	5,080.7	5,104.1	5,145.8	5,223.7	5,264.4
Personal consumption expenditures	3,258.6	3,341.8	3,453 2	3,403.8	3,432.7	3,469.6	3,506.9	3,546.3
Durable goods	426.6	456.6	490.0	471.9	484.2	493.1	510.9	523.4
Nondurable goods	1,048.2	1,062.9	1,088.1	1,076.0	1,083.1	1,093.0	1,100.2	1,111.5
Clothing & shoes	184.7	193.7	199.5	194.8	197.8	200 6	204.6	205.6
Food & beverages	518.7	520.5	531.0	526.7	528.6	532.6	536.0	541.1
Services	1,783.8	1,822.3	1,875.2	1,855 9	1,865 4	1,883.5	1,895.8	1,911.4
Gross private domestic investment	675.7	732.9	820,3	803 0	803.6	813.4	861.4	885 5
Fixed investment	684.1	726.4	806.0	773.7	790 6	806.9	852.9	866.4
Change in business inventories	-8.4	-6.5	14.3	29 3	13.0	6.5	8.5	19.1
Net exports of goods & services	-19.1	-33 6	-76.5	-59.9	-75 2	-86 3	-84.5	-100.8
Government purchases of goods & services	946.3	945.2	938.9	931.3	941.1	941.7	941.7	933.1
GDP implicit price deflator (% change)	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.6
Disposable personal income ($ bil.)	4,230.5	4,500.2	4,706.7	4,597.5	4,692.2	4,723.7	4,813.5	4,860.9
Disposable per. income (1987 $ bil.)	3,529 0	3,632.5	3,700.9	3,642.6	3,694.4	3,708.7	3,757.9	3,782.1
Per capita disposable per. income ($)	16,741	17,615	18,225	17,876	18,196	18,265	18,561	18,699
Per capita dis. per. income (1987 $)	13,965	14,219	14,330	14,163	14,326	14,341	14,491	14,549
U.S. population, total, incl. military abroad (mil.) 1/	252.6	255.5	258.2	257.2	257 8	258.5	259.2	259.9
Civilian population (mil.) 1/	250.5	253.5	256.4	255.3	256.0	256.7	257.5	258.1

	Annual			1993	1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P
	Monthly data seasonally adjusted							
Industrial production (1987=100)	104 1	106.5	110.9	110.5	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.0
Leading economic indicators (1987=100)	97.1	98.1	98 7	98 4	100.5	100 5	101.2	101.2
Civilian employment (mil. persons) 2/	116.9	117.6	119.3	118.6	122.0	122.3	122.0	122.3
Civilian unemployment rate (%) 2/	6.6	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.5	6 5	6.4
Personal income ($ bil. annual rate)	4,850.9	5,144.9	5,388.3	5,365.8	5,500.7	5,599.0	5,630.7	5,655.8
Money stock–M2 (daily avg.) ($ bil.) 3/	3,455.3	3,509 0	3,563 1	3,498.0	3,569.0	3,564 7	3,579.2	3,588.0
Three-month Treasury bill rate (%)	5.42	3.45	3 02	2.89	3.02	3.21	3.52	3 74
AAA corporate bond yield (Moody's) (%)	8.77	8.14	7.22	7.46	6.92	7.08	7.48	7.88
Housing starts (1,000) 4/	1,014	1,200	1,288	1,232	1,271	1,328	1,492	1,455
Auto sales at retail, total (mil.)	8 4	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.9	9.5
Business inventory/sales ratio	1.54	1.50	1.45	1.46	1.42	1.41	1.39	—
Sales of all retail stores ($bil.) 5/	1,863.0	1,959.1	2,081.6	170.6	178.6	182 0	185.0	183.6
Nondurable goods stores ($ bil.)	1,209.5	1,251.8	1,297.0	107.5	109.2	111.1	112.0	111.8
Food stores ($ bil.)	379.3	382.4	392.4	32 5	33 3	33.6	33.6	33.5
Eating & drinking places ($ bil.)	194.1	200.6	211.0	17.4	17.3	18.2	18.7	18 6
Apparel & accessory stores ($ bil.)	97.3	104.1	106.1	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.8

1/ Population estimates based on 1990 census. 2/ Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years 3/ Annual data as of December of the year listed. 4/ Private, including farm. 5/ Annual total. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313

Table 3.—World Economic Growth

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 E	1994 F	1995 F	Average 1984–93
	Real GDP, annual percent change												
World	4.3	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.3	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	3.4	2.8
World, less U.S.	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.3	3.3	2.8
Developed	4.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.3	3.0	2.7
Developed, less U.S.	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.4	2.6	2.7
United States	6.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.9	2.6	0.8	-0.7	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.7	2.7
Canada	6.4	4.7	3.3	4.1	4.7	2.5	0.4	-1.7	0.7	2.4	3.3	3.7	2.7
Japan	4.3	5.0	2.7	4.1	6.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	1.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	3.8
Western Europe	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.8	0.2	1.0	-0.4	1.5	2.5	2.1
European Union	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	0.5	1.2	-0.3	1.5	2.5	2.1
Germany	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	0.6	2.1	-1.2	1.8	2.6	2.0
Central Europe	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.1	-0.3	-8.7	-13.8	-10.2	-0.2	1.5	2.4	-2.1
Former Soviet Union	4.1	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.5	0.8	-5.8	-9.2	-17.8	-12.5	-5.9	0.5	-3.1
Russia	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.1	5.6	2.5	-2.0	-9.0	-19.0	-11.9	-4.7	-2.0	-2.9
Developing	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.3
Asia	7.7	8.4	6.6	7.8	9.5	5.8	6.3	5.2	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0
Pacific–Asia	9.4	6.7	7.3	9.0	9.5	6.1	6.6	6.4	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.9
China	14.4	12.3	8.2	11.0	10.7	4.3	5.4	6.4	12.8	13.4	10.0	9.0	9.9
South Asia	3.9	5.6	4.9	4.8	9.4	5.1	5.5	1.8	4.0	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.9
India	3.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	10.3	5.4	5.6	1.2	4.2	3.8	4.8	5.5	4.9
Latin America	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.2	0.6	1.3	-0.1	3.1	2.2	3.3	3.8	4.4	2.5
Mexico	3.7	2.7	-3.8	1.8	1.2	3.4	4.5	3.6	2.6	0.4	3.2	4.2	2.0
Caribbean/Central	0.5	2.2	2.1	2.8	-0.6	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.3
South America	4.1	4.0	7.1	3.5	0.4	0.5	-1.7	3.0	1.9	4.2	4.2	4.7	2.7
Brazil	5.4	7.9	8.0	3.3	-0.2	3.3	-4.2	1.2	-0.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	2.9
Middle East	0.5	-0.6	-8.9	-2.0	-2.1	2.8	3.2	1.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	2.8	1.0
Africa	1.0	3.0	2.4	0.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.0
North Africa	2.7	3.1	0.4	-0.1	1.3	2.9	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.8
Sub-Sahara	-0.1	2.9	3.8	0.8	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1
Middle East & N. Africa	1.1	0.5	-4.7	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.2

E = Estimate. F = forecast.

Information contact: Alberto Jerardo, (202) 219–0782.

Farm Prices

Table 4.—Indexes of Prices Received & Paid by Farmers, U.S. Average

	Annual			1993		1994				
	1991	1992	1993 P	May	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr R	May P
	1977 = 100									
Prices received										
All farm products	146	139	143	144	145	147	148	148	146	144
All crops	129	121	123	120	133	135	135	132	131	132
Food grains	115	139	129	124	150	149	151	154	150	148
Feed grains & hay	117	116	115	113	133	136	138	136	135	134
Feed grains	115	114	110	106	131	133	136	132	128	127
Cotton	108	88	89	90	94	105	109	109	112	111
Tobacco	161	154	154	141	162	162	168	141	152	152
Oil-bearing crops	91	86	95	92	101	106	105	105	103	104
Fruit, all	265	175	174	141	166	150	149	146	153	155
Fresh market 1/	289	179	181	140	171	152	150	147	155	158
Commercial vegetables	135	156	159	178	168	169	157	136	117	131
Fresh market	140	156	166	192	179	177	161	134	109	128
Potatoes & dry beans	141	124	151	168	156	157	164	187	191	198
Livestock & products	161	157	162	168	158	159	161	163	161	155
Meat animals	186	176	183	192	170	175	179	181	178	170
Dairy products	126	135	132	134	140	141	139	139	139	136
Poultry & eggs	124	117	127	130	127	124	127	132	128	129
Prices paid										
Commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wage rates	187	189	195	196	196	198	198	198	200	200
Production items	172	173	178	180	181	181	181	181	184	184
Feed	123	123	124	—	—	137	—	—	136	—
Feeder livestock	214	202	218	—	—	211	—	—	209	—
Seed	163	162	169	—	—	168	—	—	175	—
Fertilizer	134	131	128	—	—	127	—	—	137	—
Agricultural chemicals	151	159	165	—	—	166	—	—	168	—
Fuels & energy	203	199	201	—	—	189	—	—	195	—
Farm & motor supplies	157	160	160	—	—	159	—	—	158	—
Autos & trucks	244	258	272	—	—	278	—	—	288	—
Tractors & self-propelled machinery	211	219	227	—	—	237	—	—	240	—
Other machinery	226	233	243	—	—	248	—	—	258	—
Building & fencing	146	150	159	—	—	160	—	—	168	—
Farm services & cash rent	171	172	174	—	—	175	—	—	175	—
Int. payable per acre on farm real estate debt	137	129	123	—	—	130	—	—	130	—
Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate	164	171	180	—	—	189	—	—	189	—
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted)	200	209	217	—	—	222	—	—	222	—
Production items, interest, taxes, & wage rates	175	176	178	—	—	180	—	—	183	—
Ratio, prices received to prices paid (%) 2/	77	74	73	73	74	75	75	75	73	72
Prices received (1910–14=100)	665	636	653	659	662	672	678	675	668	657
Prices paid, etc (parity index) (1910–14=100)	1,285	1,303	1,340	—	—	1,361	—	—	1,378	—
Parity ratio (1910–14=100) (%) 2/	51	49	49	—	—	49	—	—	48	—

1/ Fresh market for noncitrus; fresh market & processing for citrus. 2/ Ratio of index of prices received for all farm products to index of prices paid for commodities & services, interest, taxes, & wage rates. Ratio uses the most recent prices paid index. Prices paid data are quarterly & will be published in January, April, July, & October. R = revised. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219–0313.

Table 5.—Prices Received by Farmers, U.S. Average

	Annual 1/			1993		1994				
	1991	1992	1993 P	May	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr R	May P
CROPS										
All wheat ($/bu.)	3.00	3.24	3.20	3.11	3.63	3.58	3.58	3.65	3.55	3.48
Rice, rough ($/cwt)	7.58	5.89	8.35	5.23	8.91	8.98	10.10	10.20	9.93	10.00
Corn ($/bu.)	2.37	2.07	2.55	2.14	2.67	2.70	2.79	2.74	2.65	2.60
Sorghum ($/cwt)	4.02	3.38	4.20	3.34	4.54	4.70	4.59	4.31	4.20	4.23
All hay, baled ($/ton)	71.20	74.30	81.60	86.60	84.20	85.70	86.90	90.80	98.20	100.00
Soybeans ($/bu.)	5.58	5.56	6.45	5.81	6.64	6.72	6.71	6.74	6.57	6.63
Cotton, upland (cts./lb.)	56.8	53.7	5/ 53.3	54.4	57.1	63.7	66.0	66.1	67.7	67.1
Potatoes ($/cwt)	4.96	5.52	6.22	7.18	6.12	6.05	6.49	7.56	7.76	8.12
Lettuce ($/cwt) 2/	11.40	12.40	16.00	12.60	8.93	8.03	11.80	9.90	11.70	12.10
Tomatoes fresh ($/cwt) 2/	31.80	35.80	31.60	57.80	57.50	41.10	18.80	24.20	16.50	25.00
Onions ($/cwt)	12.50	13.00	15.80	23.60	24.10	31.70	34.50	18.00	10.20	9.15
Dry edible beans ($/cwt)	15.60	19.90	23.50	17.80	24.90	26.60	25.40	26.00	25.80	26.70
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	25.1	19.2	--	14.9	19.0	19.1	18.7	16.9	16.1	14.8
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	385.00	378.00	371.00	505.00	323.00	280.00	256.00	224.00	208.00	194.00
Oranges, all uses ($/box) 3/	6.79	5.50	3.11	3.59	3.95	3.91	4.14	4.48	5.35	5.61
Grapefruit, all uses ($/box) 3/	5.55	6.23	2.60	1.45	4.35	3.20	3.20	2.54	2.27	1.53
LIVESTOCK										
Beef cattle ($/cwt)	72.90	71.30	73.30	77.10	68.50	70.00	70.20	72.30	72.00	67.70
Calves ($/cwt)	99.90	89.40	95.80	99.20	92.60	94.00	95.00	97.60	95.70	90.90
Hogs ($/cwt)	48.80	42.10	45.40	46.90	40.60	43.50	47.90	44.40	42.70	42.90
Lambs ($/cwt)	52.50	60.80	64.50	61.50	66.00	60.80	60.00	58.80	54.70	52.90
All milk, sold to plants ($/cwt)	12.27	13.15	12.86	12.90	13.60	13.70	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.20
Milk, manuf. grade ($/cwt)	11.05	11.91	11.80	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.30	12.50	12.60	11.90
Broilers (cts./lb.)	31.0	30.8	34.2	35.2	33.6	33.4	34.0	35.3	35.3	37.1
Eggs (cts./doz.) 4/	66.0	56.4	62.9	63.3	63.1	61.9	63.7	65.9	61.7	58.2
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	37.7	37.6	38.9	37.7	40.9	36.8	37.1	38.4	39.1	39.5

1/ Season average price by crop year for crops. Calendar year average of monthly prices for livestock. 2/ Excludes Hawaii. 3/ Equivalent on-tree returns. 4/ Average of all eggs sold by producers including hatching eggs & eggs sold at retail. 5/ Average for Aug. 1 – Dec. 1. P = preliminary. R = revised. -- = not available.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Producer & Consumer Prices

Table 6.—Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Annual	1993				1994				
	1993	May	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
					1982-84=100					
Consumer Price Index, all items	144.5	144.2	145.7	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5
Consumer Price Index, less food	145.1	144.8	146.4	146.6	146.4	146.6	147.3	148.0	148.1	148.3
All food	140.9	141.1	141.6	141.9	142.7	143.7	142.9	143.2	143.4	143.5
Food away from home	143.2	142.9	144.0	144.2	144.3	144.5	144.6	144.8	145.1	145.3
Food at home	140.1	140.7	140.8	141.2	142.3	143.8	142.6	142.8	143.0	143.0
Meats 1/	134.6	134.7	135.9	136.3	135.9	136.1	136.0	136.4	136.0	136.2
Beef & veal	137.1	138.2	137.2	138.0	137.7	137.3	136.9	138.0	137.1	137.1
Pork	131.7	130.5	134.6	134.4	133.1	133.9	134.1	134.6	133.5	134.4
Poultry	136.9	136.6	139.2	139.7	141.1	140.5	140.4	140.1	140.9	141.8
Fish	156.6	154.7	157.4	158.9	158.7	163.2	160.9	161.8	163.7	161.6
Eggs	117.1	114.9	114.9	118.0	116.0	118.5	117.4	120.5	115.7	107.3
Dairy products 2/	129.4	128.0	129.5	129.5	130.2	131.6	131.8	131.8	131.8	132.0
Fats & oils 3/	130.0	129.4	130.0	129.2	129.4	131.3	131.5	132.6	133.2	133.4
Fresh fruit	188.8	188.0	197.7	194.4	205.4	207.2	194.8	198.1	198.1	204.6
Processed fruit	132.3	130.7	132.8	133.4	133.7	134.6	133.0	133.3	133.9	132.6
Fresh vegetables	168.4	189.6	157.7	166.1	174.9	181.7	168.1	167.0	163.9	162.8
Potatoes	154.6	156.0	152.1	158.3	165.0	169.4	171.3	179.8	186.3	179.9
Processed vegetables	130.8	129.9	131.7	131.7	132.8	135.8	136.1	135.7	136.4	137.2
Cereals & bakery products	156.6	156.3	158.1	157.9	158.9	160.3	161.3	160.4	162.5	162.3
Sugar & sweets	133.4	133.4	134.1	133.7	133.3	134.9	135.6	135.3	135.9	135.5
Beverages, nonalcoholic	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.4	114.8	116.1	116.0	116.0	115.5	115.6
Apparel	131.9	133.4	134.7	134.6	130.3	127.5	130.1	134.5	134.7	133.6
Apparel, commodities less footwear	125.9	127.8	127.3	127.4	125.8	125.9	125.9	127.0	128.0	128.5
Footwear	228.4	237.9	214.0	214.5	215.5	217.6	217.4	217.7	218.0	220.6
Tobacco & smoking products	149.6	149.5	150.1	150.0	150.3	151.0	151.1	151.4	151.6	151.5
Beverages, alcoholic										

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, & processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Table 7.—Producer Price Indexes, U.S. Average (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec R	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
					1982 = 100					
All commodities	116.5	117.2	118.9	119.3	119.0	118.6	119.0	119.2	119.7	119.8
Finished goods 1/	121.7	123.2	124.7	125.5	124.5	124.1	124.4	124.8	125.0	125.0
All foods 2/	122.2	120.9	123.6	124.4	125.3	126.2	125.5	125.0	126.1	125.7
Consumer foods	124.1	123.3	125.7	126.5	126.6	127.2	127.1	126.7	127.5	127.0
Fresh fruit & melons	129.9	84.0	84.2	74.0	91.4	95.0	81.7	84.4	86.3	80.8
Fresh & dried vegetables	103.8	115.0	133.5	174.0	153.5	171.3	143.0	112.4	116.6	113.3
Dried fruit	111.8	114.6	118.2	116.2	120.1	119.4	121.2	121.5	120.6	120.6
Canned fruit & juice	128.6	134.5	126.1	124.6	126.8	126.4	126.8	126.6	125.7	126.8
Frozen fruit & juice	116.3	125.9	110.9	104.6	116.4	115.9	116.1	113.5	113.1	113.0
Fresh veg. excl. potatoes	100.2	116.4	126.4	178.5	141.1	167.0	146.3	99.4	96.1	91.4
Canned veg. & juices	112.9	109.5	110.6	109.1	112.3	112.6	113.0	115.1	117.4	115.7
Frozen vegetables	117.6	116.4	121.0	118.7	123.7	124.7	126.0	126.7	127.8	126.7
Potatoes	125.7	118.4	144.9	144.0	197.7	178.8	170.5	165.6	180.3	167.6
Eggs for fresh use (1991=100)	3/	78.6	86.6	91.9	88.5	86.0	82.9	88.3	91.8	81.5
Bakery products	146.6	152.5	156.6	156.1	157.9	158.1	158.4	158.9	158.9	159.2
Meats	113.5	106.7	110.5	113.9	107.6	106.2	106.1	108.4	109.9	109.4
Beef & veal	112.2	109.5	112.9	118.3	107.2	106.4	105.0	105.5	110.3	110.4
Pork	113.4	98.9	105.4	107.9	105.0	102.1	103.7	110.4	107.7	105.7
Processed poultry	109.9	109.0	111.6	109.9	114.0	113.5	112.9	112.9	116.3	117.2
Fish	149.5	156.1	156.7	161.2	154.0	155.2	171.7	155.1	162.1	159.2
Dairy products	114.6	117.9	118.1	117.2	120.3	121.0	120.3	119.9	120.8	121.5
Processed fruits & vegetables	119.6	120.8	118.3	116.1	120.3	120.4	120.9	121.4	121.9	121.5
Shortening & cooking oil	116.5	115.1	123.0	119.7	125.9	133.7	139.2	140.2	139.7	141.7
Soft drinks	125.5	125.6	126.3	126.7	125.3	125.3	127.0	127.6	126.9	126.9
Consumer finished goods less foods	118.7	120.8	121.7	122.7	120.3	119.4	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.7
Beverages, alcoholic	123.7	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.7	125.8	125.8	127.7	126.0	126.0
Apparel	119.6	122.2	123.2	123.3	123.2	123.1	123.0	123.5	123.5	123.2
Footwear	128.6	132.0	134.4	134.5	134.9	135.1	135.3	135.6	135.4	135.7
Tobacco products	249.7	275.3	260.1	296.2	213.6	224.2	225.5	224.9	224.7	224.7
Intermediate materials 4/	114.4	114.7	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.0	116.1	116.6	116.8	116.8
Materials for food manufacturing	115.3	113.9	115.6	114.9	117.3	118.8	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.9
Flour	96.8	109.5	109.3	110.5	110.4	114.6	113.2	113.1	111.9	110.1
Refined sugar 5/	121.6	119.8	118.3	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.1
Crude vegetable oils	103.0	97.1	110.3	104.0	117.6	135.8	141.8	138.8	140.3	136.7
Crude materials 6/	101.2	100.4	102.4	103.9	102.2	101.0	102.2	100.9	104.8	104.4
Foodstuffs & feedstuffs	105.5	105.1	108.3	110.4	110.2	112.1	111.5	112.8	114.0	113.1
Fruits & vegetables & nuts 7/	114.7	96.9	106.0	118.3	118.4	126.4	108.4	97.1	99.6	96.1
Grains	92.0	97.3	94.4	93.7	106.1	116.4	118.0	116.8	112.5	109.3
Livestock	107.9	104.7	107.0	113.0	100.5	99.2	100.7	103.6	104.7	104.9
Poultry, live	111.2	112.6	122.0	116.5	127.2	118.4	110.9	119.6	129.5	126.8
Fibers, plant & animal	115.1	89.8	91.3	91.5	88.8	98.1	107.1	119.0	120.8	123.4
Fluid milk	89.5	96.1	93.8	92.5	98.7	98.6	98.6	97.9	98.4	99.6
Oilseeds	106.4	107.5	115.9	112.2	119.1	127.1	127.4	127.4	129.4	125.3
Tobacco, leaf	101.1	101.0	99.6	97.6	105.5	105.5	105.5	109.4	96.3	--
Sugar, raw cane	113.7	112.1	113.2	113.8	114.6	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.9	115.4

1/ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. 2/ Includes all raw, intermediate, & processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, & manufactured animal feeds). 3/ New index beginning Dec. 1991. 4/ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. 5/ All types & sizes of refined sugar. 6/ Products entering market for the first time that have not been manufactured at that point. 7/ Fresh & dried. R = revised.

Information contact: Ann Duncan (202) 219-0313.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Table 8.—Farm-Retail Price Spreads

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Market basket 1/										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	137.4	138.4	141.9	141.7	143 2	144.6	145.8	144 4	144.6	144.8
Farm value (1982–84=100)	106.1	103.4	104.9	109.7	104.2	105.4	106.3	105.1	106.1	103.0
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	154.2	157.3	161.9	158.8	164.2	165.7	167.1	165.5	165.3	167.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.0	26.2	25.9	27.1	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.7	24.9
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	132.5	130.7	134.6	133.8	136.3	135 9	136.1	136.0	136.4	136.0
Farm value (1982–84=100)	110.0	104.5	107.2	115.1	101.0	97.4	97.1	101.5	103 1	102 1
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	155.6	157.5	162.8	153.0	172.5	175.4	176 2	171.4	170 5	170.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	42.0	40.5	40.3	43.6	37.5	36.3	36.1	37.8	38.3	38.0
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	125.1	128.5	129.4	128.0	129.5	130.2	131.6	131 8	131.8	131.8
Farm value (1982–84=100)	90.0	95.9	93.0	89.1	95.7	97.2	98.1	96.3	96 6	96 2
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	157.5	158.6	162.9	163.9	160.7	160.6	162.5	164 6	164.2	164.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	34.5	35.8	34.5	33.4	35.4	35.8	35.8	35.0	35 2	35.0
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	131.5	131.4	136.9	135.2	139.7	141 1	140.5	140.4	140.1	140.9
Farm value (1982–84=100)	102.5	104.0	111.5	108.2	114.8	110.9	108.3	110.1	114.3	114.6
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	164.9	163.0	166.2	166.3	168.4	175.9	177 5	175 3	169.8	171 2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.7	42 4	43.6	42.8	44 0	42.1	41.3	42.0	43.7	43.5
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	121.2	108.3	117.1	126.9	118.0	116.0	118.5	117.4	120.5	115.7
Farm value (1982–84=100)	100.9	77.8	88.9	98.1	89.5	89.2	86.6	89.9	95.4	86.2
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	157.6	163.2	167.8	178.6	169.1	164 2	175.8	166.8	165.6	170 4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	53.5	46.1	48.8	49.7	48.8	49.4	47.0	49.2	50.9	47.3
Cereal & bakery products										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	145.8	151 5	156.6	155.4	157.9	158 9	160.3	161 3	160.4	162.5
Farm value (1982–84=100)	85.3	94.7	91 4	91.3	101.2	108.0	106.4	108.7	110 8	106.3
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	154.3	159 4	165.6	164 4	165.8	166 0	167.8	168.6	167.3	170.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	7.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.0
Fresh fruits										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	200.1	189.6	195.8	188.5	204.3	216.6	217.0	198 8	204.5	205 0
Farm value (1982–84=100)	174.4	122.5	134.8	132.3	129.7	128.2	135.5	115.1	114.3	111.8
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	211.9	220.6	224.0	214.5	238 7	257 4	254.6	237.5	246.1	248.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.5	20.4	21.7	22.2	20.1	18.7	19.7	18.3	17.7	17.2
Fresh vegetables										
Retail costs (1982–84=100)	154.4	157.9	168.4	179 3	166.1	174.9	181.7	168.1	167.0	163.8
Farm value (1982–84=100)	110.8	120.5	128.4	185.6	120.6	149.7	168.3	138.5	132.2	102.5
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	176 8	177.2	189.0	178.1	189.5	187.9	188.6	183.3	184.9	195.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	24.4	25.9	25.9	35.2	24.7	29.1	31.5	28.0	26.9	21.3
Processed fruits & vegetables										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	130 2	133.7	131.5	131.2	132.5	133 2	135.0	134.2	134 2	134.8
Farm value (1982–84=100)	120.6	129.0	106.3	103.4	109.2	118.7	117.0	115.5	114.6	114.0
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	133.2	135.2	139.4	139.9	139 8	137.7	140.6	140.0	140.3	141.3
Farm value-retail costs (%)	22.0	22.9	19.2	18 7	19.6	21.2	20.6	20 5	20.3	20 1
Fats & oils										
Retail cost (1982–84=100)	131.7	129.8	130.0	130.2	129.2	129.4	131.3	131.5	132.6	133 2
Farm value (1982–84=100)	98.0	93.2	107 5	101.0	118.6	128.9	136.9	126.1	129.5	123.5
Farm-retail spread (1982–84=100)	144.2	143.3	138.3	141.0	133.1	129.6	129.2	133.5	133.8	136.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.0	19.3	22.2	20.9	24 7	26 8	28.0	25.8	26.3	24.9

	Annual			1993		1994				
	1991	1992	1993	May	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Beef, Choice										
Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.)	288.3	284.6	293.4	304.2	288.2	286 8	284.9	288.3	287.1	288.1
Wholesale value 3/ (cts.)	182.5	179.6	182.5	195.3	170.6	172.4	172.7	176.9	176.8	167.6
Net farm value 4/ (cts.)	160 2	161.8	164.1	175.5	152.3	154.4	155.5	160.6	160.8	145.8
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	128.1	122.8	129.3	128.7	135.9	132.4	129.4	127.7	126.3	142.3
Wholesale-retail 5/ (cts.)	105 8	105.0	110.9	108.9	117.6	114.4	112.2	111.4	110.3	120.5
Farm-wholesale 6/ (cts.)	22 3	17.6	18.4	19.8	18 3	18.0	17.2	16.3	16.0	21.8
Farm value-retail price (%)	56	57	56	58	53	54	55	56	56	51
Pork										
Retail price 2/ (cts./lb.)	211.9	198.0	197.6	194.8	201.1	201.2	199 9	201.4	198.7	198 8
Wholesale value 3/ (cts.)	108.9	98.9	102.8	102.6	102.7	106.4	108.1	105.0	103.3	102.2
Net farm value 4/ (cts.)	78.4	67.8	72.5	74.9	64.1	69.7	76.6	70.2	67.6	67.4
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	133.5	130.2	125.1	119.9	137.0	131.5	123.3	131.2	131.1	131.4
Wholesale-retail 5/ (cts.)	103 0	99.1	94 8	92.2	98.4	94.8	91.8	96.4	95.4	96 6
Farm-wholesale 6/ (cts.)	30.5	31.1	30.3	27.7	38.6	36.7	31.5	34.8	35.7	34.8
Farm value-retail price (%)	37	34	37	38	32	35	38	35	34	34

1/ Retail costs are based on CPI–U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by BLS. The farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale & may include marketing charges such as grading & packing for some commodities. The farm–retail spread, the difference between the retail price & the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, distributing. 2/ Weighted average price of retail cuts from pork & choice yield grade 3 beef. Prices from BLS. 3/ Value of wholesale (boxed beef) & wholesale cuts (pork) equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts adjusted for transportation costs & byproduct values. 4/ Market value to producer for live animal equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts, minus value of byproducts. 5/ Charges for retailing & other marketing services such as wholesaling, & in–city transportation. 6/ Charges for livestock marketing, processing, & transportation.

Information contacts: Denis Dunham (202) 219–0870, Larry Duewer (202) 219–0712.

Table 9.—Price Indexes of Food Marketing Costs

(See the May 1994 issue.)
Information contact: Denis Dunham (202) 219-0870.

Livestock & Products

Table 10.—U.S. Meat Supply & Use

	Beg. stocks	Production 1/	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Consumption: Total	Consumption: Per capita 2/	Primary market price 3/
			Million pounds 4/					Pounds	
Beef									
1992	419	23,088	2,440	25,945	1,324	360	24,261	66.5	75.36
1993	360	23,049	2,401	25,810	1,275	529	24,006	65.1	70.36
1994 F	529	24,076	2,380	26,985	1,440	475	25,070	67.3	71–73
1995 F	475	24,557	2,450	27,482	1,545	450	25,487	67.7	68–74
Pork									
1992	388	17,234	645	18,267	407	385	17,475	53.1	43.03
1993	385	17,088	740	18,213	435	359	17,419	52.3	46.10
1994 F	359	17,040	775	18,174	430	375	17,369	51.7	44–48
1995 F	375	17,358	675	18,408	440	375	17,593	51.8	42–46
Veal 5/									
1992	7	310	0	317	0	5	312	1.0	89.38
1993	5	285	0	290	0	4	286	0.9	95.92
1994 F	4	291	0	295	0	5	290	0.9	91–95
1995 F	5	290	0	295	0	5	290	0.9	89–96
Lamb & mutton									
1992	6	348	50	404	8	8	388	1.4	61.00
1993	8	337	53	398	8	8	381	1.3	65.85
1994 F	8	344	51	403	8	8	386	1.3	58–60
1995 F	9	308	60	377	8	9	360	1.2	59–64
Total red meat									
1992	820	40,978	3,135	44,933	1,739	758	42,436	121.9	—
1993	758	40,759	3,194	44,711	1,718	900	42,092	119.7	—
1994 F	900	41,751	3,206	45,857	1,878	864	43,115	121.2	—
1995 F	864	42,513	3,185	46,562	1,993	839	43,730	121.7	—
Broilers									
1992	300	20,904	0	21,204	1,489	368	19,347	66.8	52.6
1993	368	22,015	0	22,383	1,966	358	20,059	68.3	55.2
1994 F	358	23,233	0	23,591	2,340	390	20,861	70.3	56–58
1995 F	390	24,316	0	24,706	2,445	390	21,871	73.0	52–56
Mature chicken									
1992	10	520	0	530	41	10	479	1.9	—
1993	10	515	0	525	56	8	461	1.8	—
1994 F	8	523	0	530	65	7	459	1.8	—
1995 F	7	522	0	529	65	6	458	1.7	—
Turkeys									
1992	264	4,777	0	5,041	171	272	4,599	18.0	60.2
1993	272	4,798	0	5,069	212	249	4,608	17.8	62.6
1994 F	249	4,939	0	5,188	235	265	4,687	18.0	62–64
1995 F	265	5,047	0	5,312	250	265	4,797	18.2	59–63
Total poultry									
1992	575	26,201	0	26,775	1,701	650	24,425	86.4	—
1993	650	27,328	0	27,977	2,234	615	25,128	87.9	—
1994 F	615	28,695	0	29,309	2,641	662	26,007	90.0	—
1995 F	662	29,884	0	30,546	2,760	661	27,125	92.9	—
Red meat & poultry									
1992	1,395	67,179	3,135	71,708	3,440	1,408	66,861	208.4	—
1993	1,408	68,087	3,194	72,688	3,953	1,515	67,221	207.6	—
1994 F	1,515	70,446	3,206	75,166	4,519	1,526	69,122	211.2	—
1995 F	1,526	72,397	3,185	77,108	4,753	1,500	70,855	214.6	—

1/ Total including farm production for red meats & federally inspected plus nonfederally inspected for poultry. 2/ Retail weight basis. (The beef carcass–to–retail conversion factor was 70.5). 3/ Dollars per cwt for red meat, cents per pound for poultry. Beef: Medium # 1, Nebraska Direct 1,100–1,300 lb ; pork barrows & gilts, Iowa, Southern Minnesota; veal: farm price of calves; lamb & mutton: Choice slaughter lambs, San Angelo; broilers: wholesale 12–city average; turkeys: wholesale NY 8–16 lb, young hens. 4/ Carcass weight for red meats & certified ready–to–cook for poultry. 5/ Beginning in 1989, veal trade is no longer reported separately. F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contacts: Polly Cochran or Maxine Davis (202) 219–0767.

Table 11.—U.S. Egg Supply & Use

	Beg. stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Hatching use	Ending stocks	Consumption: Total	Consumption: Per capita	Wholesale price*
	Million dozen								No.	Cts./doz.
1988	14.4	5,784.2	5.3	5,803.9	141.8	605.9	15.2	5,041.0	246.9	62.1
1989	15.2	5,598.2	25.2	5,638.5	91.6	643.9	10.7	4,892.4	237.3	81.9
1990	10.7	5,665.6	9.1	5,685.3	100.5	678.5	11.6	4,894.7	235.0	82.2
1991	11.6	5,779.3	2.3	5,793.3	154.3	708.1	13.0	4,917.9	233.5	77.5
1992	13.0	5,884.8	4.3	5,902.1	157.0	732.0	13.5	4,999.6	234.8	65.4
1993	13.5	5,960.2	4.7	5,978.3	158.9	769.3	10.7	5,039.4	234.2	72.5
1994 P	10.7	6,052.9	4.5	6,068.1	164.2	800.0	12.0	5,091.9	234.3	68–72
1995 F	12.0	6,100.0	4.5	6,116.5	162.0	830.0	12.0	5,112.5	232.9	64–70

* Cartoned grade A large eggs, New York. F = forecast. P = preliminary.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 12.—U.S. Milk Supply & Use 1/

	Production	Farm use	Commercial: Farm marketings	Commercial: Beg stock	Imports	Total commercial supply	CCC net removals	Ending stocks	Disappearance	All milk price 1/	CCC net removals: Skim solids basis	CCC net removals: Total solids basis 2/
	Billion pounds (milkfat basis)									$/cwt	Billion pounds	
1986	143.1	2.4	140.7	4.5	2.7	147.9	10.8	4.1	133.0	12.51	14.3	12.9
1987	142.7	2.3	140.5	4.1	2.5	147.1	6.8	4.6	135.7	12.54	9.3	8.3
1988	145.2	2.2	142.9	4.6	2.4	149.9	9.1	4.3	136.5	12.26	5.5	6.9
1989	144.2	2.1	142.2	4.3	2.5	149.0	9.4	4.1	135.4	13.56	0.4	4.0
1990	148.3	2.0	146.3	4.1	2.7	153.1	9.0	5.1	138.9	13.68	1.8	4.6
1991	148.5	2.0	146.5	5.1	2.8	154.3	10.4	4.5	139.4	12.24	3.9	6.5
1992	151.8	1.9	149.7	4.5	2.5	156.7	10.0	4.7	142.1	13.09	2.0	5.4
1993	151.0	1.9	149.0	4.7	2.8	156.5	6.7	4.8	145.2	12.88	4.2	5.2
1994 F	152.9	1.9	151.0	4.6	2.8	158.4	5.2	4.5	148.6	12.80	4.5	4.8

1/ Delivered to plants & dealers; does not reflect deducrions. 2/ Arbitrarily weighted average of milkfat basis (40 percent) & skim solids basis (60 percent). F = forecast.

Information contact: Jim Miller (202) 219-0770.

Table 13.—Poultry & Eggs

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Broilers										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	19,727.7	21,052.4	22,178.1	1,867.2	1,810.2	1,877.4	1,885.5	1,758.4	2,025.6	1,919.7
Wholesale price, 12-city (cts./lb.)	52.0	52.6	55.2	54.7	55.8	53.2	52.7	55.2	57.1	57.9
Price of grower feed ($/ton)	208	208	210	211	218	217	223	227	221	221
Broiler-feed price ratio 1/	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.)	241.6	300.4	367.9	364.5	341.9	352.1	357.9	381.0	405.9	373.2
Broiler-type chicks hatched (mil.) 2/	6,616.5	6,892.8	7,218.3	600.7	574.1	623.3	617.7	557.8	643.0	629.2
Turkeys										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	4,651.9	4,828.9	4,847.7	391.9	461.8	375.3	347.3	342.5	400.9	379.5
Wholesale price, Eastern U.S., 8–16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.)	61.3	60.2	62.6	59.0	71.8	68.2	60.1	59.3	61.0	61.6
Price of turkey grower feed ($/ton)	231	242	248	251	251	247	254	258	256	261
Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.)	308.4	284.1	271.7	359.2	683.6	290.6	249.1	279.8	304.8	346.5
Poults placed in U.S. (mil.)	308.1	307.8	308.9	28.8	23.8	25.3	25.4	25.1	28.4	28.1
Eggs										
Farm production (mil.)	69,352	70,618	71,522	5,861	6,037	6,243	6,137	5,559	6,279	6,032
Average number of layers (mil.)	275	278	283	282	287	288	288	288	289	289
Rate of lay (eggs per layer on farms)	252.4	253.9	252.6	20.8	21.1	21.7	21.3	19.3	21.7	20.9
Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cts./doz.) 3/	77.5	65.4	72.5	77.8	71.5	72.2	68.0	72.1	74.4	65.0
Price of laying feed ($/ton)	192	199	202	200	213	207	217	220	220	216
Egg-feed price ratio 1/	6.8	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
Stocks, first of month										
Shell (mil. doz.)	0.45	0.63	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.18	0.30	0.21	0.24	0.27
Frozen (mil. doz.)	11.2	12.3	13.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.4	11.2	12.0	11.9
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.)	420	386	406	37.1	30.1	30.4	32.8	31.1	33.3	35.7

1/ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight. 2/ Placement of broiler chicks is currently reported for 15 States only; henceforth, hatch of broiler-type chicks will be used as a substitute. 3/ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers.

Information contact: Maxine Davis (202) 219-0767.

Table 14.—Dairy

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Milk prices, Minnesota–Wisconsin, 3.5% fat ($/cwt) 1/	11.05	11.88	11.80	12.15	12.75	12.51	12.41	12.41	12.77	12.99
Wholesale prices										
Butter, grade A Chi (cts./lb.)	99.3	82.5	74.4	75.2	73.6	69.7	64.0	64.0	65.5	65.5
Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	124.4	131.9	131.5	140.8	138.7	133.7	132.2	134.2	140.0	143.3
Nonfat dry milk (cts./lb.) 2/	84.0	107.1	112.0	113.8	112.6	112.7	109.8	109.9	110.5	110.8
USDA net removals 3/										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) 4/	10,426.0	9,936.6	6,693.3	704.1	-187.1	491.3	1,120.8	1,047.8	202.7	529.1
Butter (mil. lb.)	442.9	439.5	289.8	31.6	-10.2	21.6	50.5	47.4	8.6	23.5
Am. cheese (mil. lb.)	76.9	14.4	8.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.)	269.5	136.7	321.6	16.9	55.0	24.2	14.7	23.7	15.6	25.2
Milk										
Milk prod. 21 States (mil. lb.)	125,671	128,223	127,383	10,927	9,994	10,461	10,837	9,802	11,079	10,890
Milk per cow (lb.)	14,977	15,544	15,680	1,341	1,239	1,299	1,323	1,222	1,384	1,372
Number of milk cows (1,000)	8,391	8,249	8,124	8,148	8,065	8,054	8,042	8,018	8,005	8,010
U.S. milk production (mil. lb.)	148,477	151,647	150,954	7/ 12,941	7/ 11,872	7/ 12,427	7/ 12,703	7/ 11,706	7/ 13,213	7/ 13,118
Stock, beginning										
Total (mil. lb.)	13,359	15,841	14,215	16,123	11,936	10,438	9,570	10,238	9,894	10,081
Commercial (mil. lb.)	5,146	4,481	4,688	4,602	4,760	4,579	4,550	5,090	4,776	4,776
Government (mil. lb.)	8,213	11,379	9,526	11,521	7,175	5,860	5,020	5,148	5,118	5,305
Imports, total (mil. lb.)	2,625	2,524	2,807	224	300	335	209	185	259	—
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	139,343	142,081	145,309	12,344	12,384	12,139	11,090	11,012	13,108	—
Butter										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,335.8	1,365.2	1,315.2	121.8	97.3	120.3	131.8	119.6	117.8	119.3
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	416.1	539.4	447.7	515.6	341.1	276.3	234.7	251.0	243.2	253.5
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	903.5	944.2	1,039.6	89.6	110.0	101.5	72.0	78.8	110.5	—
American cheese										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,768.9	2,936.6	2,957.3	258.9	225.7	246.3	247.3	221.3	249.8	254.3
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	347.4	318.7	346.7	334.8	368.8	382.5	358.7	381.6	361.7	350.5
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	2,756.7	2,902.7	2,945.5	267.0	234.2	250.6	224.3	241.2	262.8	—
Other cheese										
Production (mil. lb.)	3,250.0	3,551.7	3,570.9	302.5	314.4	312.6	291.2	286.2	335.0	299.0
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	110.6	97.5	120.9	133.3	104.0	100.5	107.0	115.5	113.8	123.2
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	3,539.2	3,795.4	3,884.3	328.2	350.3	346.7	302.2	307.3	353.7	—
Nonfat dry milk										
Production (mil. lb.)	877.5	872.1	948.1	90.6	56.9	94.0	89.2	85.4	102.5	123.2
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	181.9	214.8	81.2	78.5	75.9	66.4	89.6	86.6	80.9	67.4
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	662.7	720.5	625.0	64.8	13.3	45.3	75.4	64.9	98.8	—
Frozen dessert										
Production (mil. gal.) 5/	1,203.1	1,195.8	1,198.3	106.6	79.0	78.4	76.7	86.2	111.2	110.6

	Annual			1992		1993				1994
	1991	1992	1993	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I P
Milk production (mil. lb.)	148,477	151,647	150,954	37,481	37,132	37,608	39,411	37,364	36,571	37,622
Milk per cow (lb.)	14,860	15,419	15,554	3,817	3,780	3,848	4,052	3,862	3,792	3,916
No. of milk cows (1,000)	9,992	9,835	9,705	9,820	9,823	9,773	9,727	9,675	9,644	9,607
Milk-feed price ratio 6/	1.58	1.59	1.64	1.74	1.69	1.61	1.67	1.62	1.66	1.66
Returns over concentrate costs ($/cwt milk) 6/	8.95	9.95	9.64	10.10	9.75	9.09	9.65	9.35	10.02	10.00

1/ Manufacturing grade milk. 2/ Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area. 3/ Includes products exported through the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). 4/ Milk equivalent, fat basis. 5/ Hard ice cream, ice milk, & hard sherbet. 6/ Based on average milk price after adjustment for price support deductions. 7/ Estimated. - - - = not available. P = preliminary.

Information contact: LaVerne T. Williams (202) 219–0770.

Table 15.—Wool

	Annual			1992	1993				1994
	1991	1992	1993	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
U.S. wool price, (cts./lb.) 1/	199	204	137	176	148	134	136	132	153
Imported wool price, (cts./lb.) 2/	187	210	142	189	150	137	128	150	171
U.S. mill consumption, scoured									
Apparel wool (1,000 lb.)	137,187	136,143	139,941	31,066	35,549	35,910	35,502	34,419	36,520
Carpet wool (1,000 lb.)	14,352	14,695	15,665	3,378	4,513	4,343	2,650	3,925	4,380

1/ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis. Graded Territory 64's (20.60–22.04 microns) staple 2-3/4" & up. 2/ Wool price, Charleston, SC warehouse, clean basis. Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron). Duty since 1982 has been 10.0 cents. — = not available. P = preliminary.

Information contact: John Lawler (202) 219–0840.

Table 16.—Meat Animals

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Cattle on feed (7 States)										
Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/	8,992	8,397	9,073	8,701	9,016	9,307	9,280	9,142	8,911	8,667
Placed on feed (1,000 head)	19,704	20,498	20,393	1,316	1,858	1,499	1,543	1,346	1,615	1,406
Marketings (1,000 head)	19,071	18,623	18,988	1,562	1,459	1,451	1,610	1,501	1,573	1,600
Other disappearance (1,000 head)	1,233	1,199	1,199	126	108	76	71	76	86	82
Market prices ($/cwt)										
Slaughter Cattle										
Choice steers, 1,100–1,300 lb.										
Texas	74.21	75.35	76.36	82.25	71.54	71.00	72.01	72.44	74.85	75.16
Neb. Direct	74.68	75.71	77.02	81.78	73.23	72.42	72.88	73.03	75.41	75.48
Boning utility cows, Sioux Falls	50.66	44.84	47.52	49.15	43.12	42.38	42.54	44.06	46.72	47.31
Feeder steers										
Medium no. 1, Oklahoma City										
600–650 lb.	---	86.47	91.72	94.10	86.41	87.42	86.86	88.59	91.41	89.44
750–800 lb.	---	81.76	86.45	86.06	85.28	85.33	83.20	81.91	81.31	81.19
Slaughter hogs										
Barrows & gilts, 230–250 lb.										
Iowa, S. Minn.	49.89	43.03	46.10	46.09	43.37	40.88	44.26	48.50	44.58	42.83
6 markets	48.88	42.31	45.38	45.33	42.58	40.14	43.73	47.87	43.97	42.48
Feeder pigs										
S. Mo. 40–50 lb. (per head)	44.52	31.71	40.66	49.35	34.38	32.80	34.67	45.63	47.33	42.60
Slaughter sheep & lambs										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	53.21	61.00	65.85	71.25	66.69	68.44	56.00	62.31	61.83	51.25
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	31.98	35.24	37.46	31.95	34.69	39.06	41.55	44.88	39.70	39.45
Feeder lambs										
Choice, San Angelo	53.29	62.21	69.32	71.45	71.81	72.00	69.85	74.00	68.20	61.95
Wholesale meat prices, Midwest										
Boxed beef cut-out value										
Choice, 700–800 lb.	117.24	116.02	117.71	126.77	110.17	108.06	110.08	110.28	113.63	113.99
Select, 700–800 lb.	112.73	111.66	113.53	122.43	106.21	104.34	107.13	107.93	111.21	111.96
Canner & cutter cow beef	99.42	93.85	95.43	95.55	90.22	89.50	91.51	92.91	93.89	91.62
Pork cutout, No. 2	67.02	58.37	62.19	62.39	61.07	56.96	59.75	64.43	60.96	59.61
Pork loins, 14–18 lb.	108.39	101.41	107.47	107.61	98.68	92.33	103.90	110.75	100.45	46.76
Pork bellies, 12–14 lb.	47.79	30.39	41.62	41.19	47.21	46.21	50.63	51.66	49.68	46.84
Hams, skinned, 20–26 lb	73.55	58.67	66.90	62.18	66.14	57.45	59.52	67.60	64.27	57.76
All fresh beef retail price	271.05	266.79	273.43	274.90	273.58	273.55	269.29	269.88	271.60	267.25
Commercial slaughter (1,000 head) 2/										
Cattle	32,689	32,874	33,324	2,681	2,698	2,775	2,744	2,558	2,860	2,712
Steers	16,728	17,138	17,222	1,409	1,316	1,411	1,402	1,299	1,436	1,448
Heifers	9,725	9,236	9,358	721	760	768	785	743	830	752
Cows	5,626	5,845	6,089	499	567	545	510	470	537	458
Bulls & stags	614	653	659	52	56	51	47	46	57	54
Calves	1,436	1,371	1,195	98	105	106	102	96	114	94
Sheep & lambs	5,721	5,496	5,182	482	416	443	395	419	530	419
Hogs	88,169	94,889	93,068	8,004	8,139	8,397	7,467	6,949	8,330	7,782
Barrows & gilts	83,668	89,964	88,387	7,623	7,756	7,992	7,101	6,596	7,907	7,416
Commercial production (mil. lb.)										
Beef	22,800	22,968	22,942	1,782	1,891	1,948	1,942	1,801	2,001	1,902
Veal	298	299	267	22	23	24	23	22	26	22
Lamb & mutton	358	343	329	30	26	28	25	27	34	27
Pork	15,948	17,184	17,030	1,485	1,509	1,554	1,377	1,275	1,530	1,432

	Annual			1992	1993				1994	
	1991	1992	1993	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Cattle on feed (13 States)										
Number on feed (1,000 head) 1/	10,827	10,135	10,884	8,920	10,884	10,452	9,473	9,651	11,106	10,624
Placed on feed (1,000 head)	23,208	24,241	24,011	7,458	5,321	5,314	6,341	7,046	5,337	---
Marketings (1,000 head)	22,383	22,056	22,316	5,174	5,314	5,833	5,893	5,276	5,544	---
Other disappearance (1,000 head)	1,517	1,436	1,484	320	439	460	270	315	275	---
Hogs & pigs (10 States) 3/										
Inventory (1,000 head) 1/	42,900	45,735	46,240	48,270	46,240	45,080	46,420	46,920	45,060	44,240
Breeding (1,000 head) 1/	5,257	5,610	5,515	5,735	5,515	5,470	5,630	5,560	5,450	5,455
Market (1,000 head) 1/	37,643	40,125	40,725	42,535	40,725	39,610	40,790	41,360	39,610	38,785
Farrowings (1,000 head)	9,516	9,695	9,292	2,373	2,210	2,521	2,332	2,229	2,221	*2,352
Pig crop (1,000 head)	75,330	78,520	75,355	19,151	18,093	20,465	18,849	17,948	17,954	---

1/ Beginning of period. 2/ Classes estimated. 3/ Quarters are Dec. of preceding year–Feb. (I), Mar–May (II), June–Aug. (III), & Sept.–Nov. (IV). — = not available. *Intentions.

Information contact: Polly Cochran (202) 219-0767.

Crops & Products

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization[1,2]

	Area											
	Set aside 3/	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Total supply 4/	Feed and residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Wheat												
1989/90	9.6	76.6	62.2	32.7	2,037	2,782	140	853	1,232	2,225	536	3.72
1990/91	7.5	77.2	69.3	39.5	2,736	3,309	496	879	1,068	2,443	866	2.61
1991/92	15.9	69.9	57.7	34.3	1,981	2,888	250	887	1,280	2,416	472	3.00
1992/93*	7.3	72.3	62.4	39.4	2,459	3,001	185	933	1,354	2,472	529	3.24
1993/94*	5.7	72.2	62.6	38.3	2,402	3,031	300	957	1,225	2,482	549	3.20
1994/95*	4.2	71.5	61.9	38.3	2,375	3,004	250	972	1,175	2,397	607	2.75–3.35
	Mil. acres			Lb./acre				Mil. cwt (rough equiv.)				$/cwt
Rice												
1989/90	1.18	2.73	2.69	5,749	154.5	185.6	—	6/ 82.0	77.2	159.2	26.4	7.35
1990/91	1.02	2.90	2.82	5,529	156.1	187.2	—	6/ 91.7	70.9	162.7	24.6	6.70
1991/92	0.9	2.88	2.78	5,674	157.5	187.3	—	6/ 93.5	66.4	159.9	27.4	7.58
1992/93*	0.4	3.18	3.13	5,736	179.7	213.2	—	6/ 96.7	77.0	173.7	39.4	5.89
1993/94*	0.7	2.92	2.83	5,510	156.1	202.6	—	6/ 98.6	81.0	179.8	22.8	8.25–8.45
1994/95*	0.2	3.29	3.20	5,656	181.0	211.8	—	6/ 101.3	81.0	182.3	29.5	5.75–7.25
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu.
Corn												
1989/90	10.8	72.2	64.7	116.3	7,525	9,458	4,389	1,358	2,368	8,113	1,344	2.36
1990/91	10.7	74.2	67.0	118.5	7,934	9,282	4,663	1,373	1,725	7,761	1,521	2.28
1991/92	7.4	76.0	68.8	108.6	7,475	9,016	4,878	1,454	1,584	7,916	1,100	2.37
1992/93*	5.3	79.3	72.2	131.4	9,482	10,589	5,301	1,511	1,663	8,476	2,113	2.07
1993/94*	10.9	73.3	63.0	100.7	6,344	8,482	4,825	1,600	1,225	7,650	832	2.50–2.60
1994/95*	2.0	78.6	71.5	122.1	8,725	9,562	5,200	1,750	1,350	8,300	1,262	2.10–2.50
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu
Sorghum												
1989/90	3.3	12.6	11.1	55.4	615	1,055	517	15	303	835	220	2.10
1990/91	3.3	10.5	9.1	63.1	573	793	410	9	232	651	143	2.12
1991/92	2.4	11.1	9.9	59.3	585	727	374	9	292	674	53	2.25
1992/93*	2.0	13.3	12.2	72.8	884	937	478	8	277	762	175	1.89
1993/94*	2.3	10.5	9.5	59.9	568	743	475	8	175	658	85	2.30–2.40
1994/95*	1.5	10.0	8.9	65.7	585	670	375	8	175	558	112	1.90–2.30
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu
Barley												
1989/90	2.3	9.1	8.3	48.6	404	614	193	175	84	453	161	2.42
1990/91	2.9	8.2	7.5	56.1	422	596	205	176	81	461	135	2.14
1991/92	2.1	8.9	8.4	55.2	464	624	225	176	94	496	129	2.10
1992/93*	2.4	7.8	7.3	62.6	458	598	195	172	80	447	151	2.04
1993/94*	2.5	7.8	6.8	58.9	400	611	250	175	65	490	121	2.00
1994/95*	1.9	7.6	7.0	57.2	400	566	200	175	60	435	131	1.95–2.35
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu
Oats												
1989/90	0.3	12.1	6.9	54.3	374	538	266	115	1	381	157	1.49
1990/91	0.2	10.4	5.9	60.1	358	578	286	120	1	407	171	1.14
1991/92	0.5	8.7	4.8	50.7	243	489	235	125	2	362	128	1.21
1992/93*	0.7	8.0	4.5	65.6	295	477	234	125	6	364	113	1.32
1993/94*	0.8	7.9	3.8	54.4	206	424	190	125	3	318	106	1.35
1994/95*	0.5	6.9	4.3	56.5	245	426	175	125	2	302	124	1.10–1.50
	Mil. acres			Bu./acre				Mil. bu.				$/bu
Soybeans												
1989/90	0.0	60.8	59.5	32.3	1,924	2,109	7/ 101	1,146	623	1,870	239	5.69
1990/91	0.0	57.8	56.5	34.1	1,926	2,168	7/ 95	1,187	557	1,839	329	5.74
1991/92	0.0	59.2	58.0	34.2	1,987	2,319	7/ 103	1,254	684	2,041	278	5.58
1992/93*	0.0	59.1	58.2	37.6	2,188	2,468	7/ 127	1,279	770	2,176	292	5.56
1993/94*	0.0	59.4	56.4	32.0	1,809	2,106	7/ 108	1,260	580	1,948	160	6.45
1994/95*	0.0	61.1	60.0	35.0	2,100	2,265	7/ 105	1,285	610	2,000	265	5.35–6.45
								Mil. lbs.				8/ Cts./lb.
Soybean oil												
1989/90	—	—	—	—	13,004	14,741	—	12,083	1,353	13,438	1,305	22.30
1990/91	—	—	—	—	13,408	14,730	—	12,164	780	12,944	1,788	21.00
1991/92	—	—	—	—	14,345	16,132	—	12,245	1,648	13,893	2,239	19.10
1992/93*	—	—	—	—	13,778	16,027	—	13,053	1,419	14,472	1,555	21.40
1993/94*	—	—	—	—	13,615	15,225	—	13,150	1,075	14,225	1,000	27.75
1994/95*	—	—	—	—	14,450	15,475	—	13,275	1,050	14,325	1,150	24.0–29.0
								1,000 tons				9/ $/ton
Soybean meal												
1989/90	—	—	—	—	27,719	27,900	—	22,263	5,319	27,582	318	186.48
1990/91	—	—	—	—	28,325	28,688	—	22,934	5,469	28,403	285	181.40
1991/92	—	—	—	—	29,831	30,183	—	23,008	6,945	29,953	230	189.20
1992/93*	—	—	—	—	30,364	30,687	—	24,251	6,232	30,483	204	193.75
1993/94*	—	—	—	—	29,816	30,100	—	25,000	4,800	29,800	300	192.50
1994/95*	—	—	—	—	30,530	30,900	—	25,700	4,900	30,600	300	155–190

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Supply & Utilization, continued

	Area						Feed and resid-ual	Other domes-tic use	Ex-ports	Total use	Ending Stocks		Farm price 5/
	Set Aside 3/	Planted	Harves-ted	Yield	Produc-tion	Total supply 4/							
	Mil acres			Lb /acre	Mil. bales								Cts./lb.
Cotton 10/													
1989/90	3 5	10.6	9 5	614	12.2	19 3	--	8.8	7.7	16.5	3.0		66 20
1990/91	2.0	12.3	11 7	634	15 5	18 5	--	8.7	7.8	16 5	2 3		67.10
1991/92	1 2	14.1	13 0	652	17.6	20 0	--	9 6	6 7	16.3	3.7		58.10
1992/93*	1.7	13 2	11.1	699	16 2	19.9	--	10.3	5 2	15 5	4.7		54.90
1993/94*	1.4	13 4	12 8	606	16 2	20.8	--	10 3	7.0	17.3	3.6	11/	58 00
1994/95*	1.7	13 8	12.8	665	17.7	21.3	--	10 5	7.0	17.5	3 9	12/	

*June 9, 1994 Supply & Demand Estimates. 1/ Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, & oats, August 1 for cotton & rice, September 1 for soybeans, corn, & sorghum, October 1 for soymeal & soyoil. 2/ Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds, 36.7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 45.9296 bushels of barley, 68.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt of rice, & 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. 3/ Includes diversion, acreage reduction, 50-92, & 0-92 programs. 0/92 & 50/92 set-aside includes idled acreage & acreage planted to minor oilseeds, sesame, and crambe. 4/ Includes imports. 5/ Marketing-year weighted average price received by farmers. Does not include an allowance for loans outstanding & Government purchases. 6/ Residual included in domestic use. 7/ Includes seed. 8/ Simple average of crude soybean oil, Decatur. 9/ Simple average of 48 percent, Decatur. 10/ Upland & extra long staple. Stocks estimates based on Census Bureau data, resulting in an unaccounted difference between supply & use estimates & changes in ending stocks. 11/ Weighted average for August 1-March 31; not a projection for the marketing year. 12/ USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections. — = not available or not applicable.

Information contacts: Wheat, rice & feed grains, Jenny Gonzales (202) 219-0840, soybeans, soybean products & cotton, Mae Dean Johnson (202) 219-0840.

Table 18.—Cash Prices, Selected U.S. Commodities

	Marketing year 1/				1993		1994			
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	Apr	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City ($/bu.) 2/	4.22	2 94	3.77	3.67	3 59	4.15	4.00	3.80	3.84	3.63
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis ($/bu.) 3/	4.16	3 06	3.82	3.91	3.60	5.45	5.32	5 29	4 94	4.99
Rice, S.W. La. ($/cwt) 4/	15.55	15.25	16 50	13 30	12.15	26.25	26.25	25.40	23.65	22 90
Corn, no. 2 yellow, 30 day, Chicago ($/bu.)	2 54	2.41	2.52	2.22	2 32	2.96	3.02	2 99	2.89	2.78
Sorghum, no. 2 yellow, Kansas City ($/cwt)	4.21	4 08	4.36	3.74	3 72	4.91	4.93	4.81	4.64	4 33
Barley, feed, Duluth ($/bu.) 5/	2.20	2 13	2.17	2.11	2.12	2.14	2 15	2.16	2 07	2.08
Barley, malting, Minneapolis ($/bu.)	3.28	2.42	2.38	2 37	2 34	2 57	2.55	2.63	2 65	2.73
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) 6/	69.8	74 8	56 7	54.1	56 2	60.3	66.5	72.7	72.7	76 1
Northern Europe prices index (cts./lb.) 7/	82.3	82 9	62 9	56.9	84 3	59 8	69.3	80.5	82.1	83 9
U.S. M 1-3/32 in. (cts./lb.) 8/	83.6	88.2	66.3	62.5	87.5	64.6	73.2	82.5	83.8	86.8
Soybeans, no. 1 yellow, 30 day, Chicago ($/bu.)	5.86	5.76	5.75	5.96	5 88	6 84	6.92	6 77	6.81	6.62
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.)	22 30	21.00	19.10	21 40	21 24	26.75	29.91	28.85	29.03	27.90
Soybean meal, 48% protein, Decatur ($/ton) 9/	186.50	181.40	189 20	193.75	187 40	206.00	198.30	198.40	195.40	188 90

1/ Beginning June 1 for wheat & barley; Aug. 1 for rice & cotton; Sept. 1 for corn, sorghum & soybeans. Oct. 1 for soymeal & oil. 2/ Ordinary protein. 3/ 14% protein. 4/ Long grain, milled basis. 5/ Beginning Mar. 1987 reporting point changed from Minneapolis to Duluth. 6/ Average spot market. 7/ Liverpool Collook "A" Index, average of five lowest prices of 13 selected growths. 8/ Memphis territory growths. 9/ Note change to 48% protein.

Information contacts: Wheat, rice, & feed grains, Jenny Gonzales (202) 219-0840; Soybeans, soybean products, & cotton, Mae Dean Johnson (202) 219-0840.

Table 19.—Farm Programs, Price Supports, Participation & Payment Rates

	Target price	Basic loan rate	Findley or announced loan rate 1/	Payment rates: Total deficiency	Paid land diversion: Mandatory	Paid land diversion: Optional	Effective base acres 2/	Program 3/	Participation rate 4/
				$/bu.			Mil. acres	Percent of base	Percent of base
Wheat									
1989/90	4.10	2.58	2.08	0.32	—	—	82.3	10/0/0	78
1990/91 5/	4.00	2.44	1.95	1.28	—	—	80.5	6/ 5/0/0	83
1991/92	4.00	2.52	2.04	*1.35	—	—	79.2	15/0/0	85
1992/93	4.00	2.58	2.21	0.81	—	—	78.9	5/0/0	83
1993/94	4.00	2.86	2.45	**1.03	—	—	78.4	0/0/0	87
1994/95	4.00	2.72	2.58	***0.85	—	—	78.2	0/0/0	87
1995/96	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0/0/0	—
				$/cwt					
Rice									
1989/90	10.80	6.50	7/ 6.00	3.56	—	—	4.2	25/0/0	94
1990/91 5/	10.71	6.50	7/ 5.40	4.16	—	—	4.2	20/0/0	95
1991/92	10.71	6.50	7/ 5.85	3.07	—	—	4.2	5/0/0	95
1992/93	10.71	6.50	7/ 4.70	4.21	—	—	4.1	0/0/0	98
1993/94	10.71	6.50	7/ 5.75	**3.98	—	—	4.1	5/0/0	96
1994/95	10.71	6.50	7/ —	***0.94	—	—	4.2	0/0/0	94
				$/bu.					
Corn									
1989/90	2.84	2.06	1.85	0.58	—	—	82.7	10/0/0	79
1990/91 5/	2.75	1.96	1.57	0.51	—	—	82.6	10/0/0	78
1991/92	2.75	1.89	1.62	0.41	—	—	82.7	7.5/0/0	77
1992/93	2.75	2.01	1.72	0.73	—	—	82.1	5/0/0	76
1993/94	2.75	1.99	1.72	**0.28	—	—	81.8	10/0/0	81
1994/95	2.75	1.99	1.89	***0.40	—	—	81.6	0/0/0	82
				$/bu.					
Sorghum									
1989/90	2.79	1.96	1.57	0.66	—	—	16.2	10/0/0	71
1990/91 5/	2.61	1.86	1.48	0.56	—	—	15.4	10/0/0	70
1991/92	2.61	1.80	1.54	0.37	—	—	13.5	7.5/0/0	77
1992/93	2.61	1.91	1.63	0.70	—	—	13.6	5/0/0	79
1993/94	2.61	1.89	1.63	**0.25	—	—	13.5	5/0/0	82
1994/95	2.61	1.89	1.80	***0.46	—	—	13.5	0/0/0	81
				$/bu.					
Barley									
1989/90	2.44	1.66	1.34	0.00	—	—	12.3	10/0/0	67
1990/91 5/	2.36	1.60	1.28	0.20	—	—	11.9	10/0/0	68
1991/92	2.36	1.54	1.32	0.62	—	—	11.5	7.5/0/0	76
1992/93	2.36	1.64	1.40	0.56	—	—	11.1	5/0/0	75
1993/94	2.36	1.62	1.40	**0.67	—	—	10.8	0/0/0	82
1994/95	2.36	1.62	1.54	***0.52	—	—	10.7	0/0/0	84
				$/bu.					
Oats									
1989/90	1.50	1.06	0.85	0.00	—	—	7.6	5/0/0	18
1990/91 5/	1.45	1.01	0.81	0.32	—	—	7.5	5/0/0	09
1991/92	1.45	0.97	0.83	0.35	—	—	7.3	0/0/0	38
1992/93	1.45	1.03	0.88	0.17	—	—	7.2	0/0/0	40
1993/94	1.45	1.02	0.88	**0.11	—	—	7.1	0/0/0	46
1994/95	1.45	1.02	0.97	***0.00	—	—	6.8	0/0/0	41
				$/bu					
Soybeans 9/									
1989/90	—	—	4.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990/91 5/	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991/92	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992/93	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993/94	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994/95	—	—	4.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Cts /lb.					
Upland cotton									
1989/90	73.4	50.00	11/ 50.00	13.1	—	—	14.8	25/0/0	89
1990/91 5/	72.9	50.27	11/ 50.27	7.3	—	—	14.4	12.5/0/0	86
1991/92 12/	72.9	50.77	11/ 47.23	10.1	—	—	14.8	5/0/0	84
1992/93	72.9	52.35	11/ 43.80	20.3	—	—	14.9	10/0/0	89
1993/94	72.9	52.35	11/ 49.00	**18.6	—	—	15.1	7.5/0/0	91
1994/95	72.9	50.00	11/ —	***12.9	—	—	15.3	11/0/0	89

1/ There are no Findley loan rates for rice or cotton. See footnotes 7/ & 11/. 2/ National effective crop acreage base as determined by ASCS. Net of CRP. 3/ Program requirements for participating producers (mandatory acreage reduction program/mandatory paid land diversion/optional paid land diversion). Acres idled must be devoted to a conserving use to receive program benefits. 4/ Percentage of effective base acres enrolled in acreage reduction programs. 5/ Payments & loans were reduced by 1.4 percent in 1990/91 due to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Budget Reconciliation Act reductions to deficiency payments rates were also in effect in that year. Data do not include these reductions. 6/ Under 1990 modified contracts, participating producers plant up to 105 percent of their wheat base acres. For every acre planted above 95 percent of base, the acreage used to compute deficiency payments was cut by 1 acre. 7/ A marketing loan has been in effect for rice since 1985/86. Loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly). However, loans cannot be repaid at less than a specified fraction of the loan rate. Data refer to market-year average loan repayment rates. 8/ The sorghum, oats, & barley programs are the same as for corn except as indicated. 9/ There are no target prices, base acres, acreage reduction programs, or deficiency payment rates for soybeans. 10/ Nominal percentage of program crop base acres permitted to shift into soybeans without loss of base. 11/ A marketing loan has been in effect for cotton since 1986/87. In 1987/88 & after, loans may be repaid at the lower of: a) the loan rate or b) the adjusted world market price (announced weekly; Plan B). Starting in 1991/92, loans cannot be repaid at less than 70 percent of the loan rate. Data refer to annual average loan repayment rates. 12/ A marketing certificate program was implemented on Aug. 1, 1991. — = not available.

* For wheat, the 1991/92 rate is the total deficiency payment rate for the "regular" program. For the winter wheat option, the rate is $1.25.
** For wheat, corn, sorghum, barley and oats, regular deficiency payment rate based on the 5-month price. For rice and upland cotton, total deficiency payment rate.
*** Estimated total deficiency payment rate. Minimum guaranteed payment rate for 0/85 (wheat & feed grains) & 50/85 (rice and upland cotton) programs. Sign-up for 1994 programs was March 1-April 29, 1994.
Note: 1993 effective base acres and participation rates are from the November 30 preliminary compliance report.

Information contact: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (202) 690-0445.

Table 20.—Fruit

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 P
Citrus 1/									
Production (1,000 ton)	10,525	11,058	11,993	12,761	13,186	10,860	11,285	12,452	15,338
Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/	21.5	24.2	23.9	25.4	23.5	21.4	19.1	24.3	—
Noncitrus 3/									
Production (1,000 tons)	14,191	13,874	16,011	15,893	16,365	15,657	15,748	17,116	15,936
Per capita consumpt. (lbs.) 2/	65.1	68.7	73.4	71.7	73.0	70.8	70.8	74.4	—

	1993					1994			
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
F.o.b. shipping point prices									
Apples ($/carton) 4/	12.78	13.34	12.33	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.30	11.25
Pears ($/box) 5/	—	—	12.07	11.04	10.05	9.97	10.08	9.62	8.15
Grower prices									
Oranges ($/box) 6/	7.27	10.52	11.87	5.25	3.95	3.91	4.14	4.48	5.35
Grapefruit ($/box) 6/	3.41	3.51	8.13	4.19	4.38	3.20	3.20	2.54	2.27
Stocks, ending									
Fresh apples (mil. lbs.)	28.4	3,256.8	5,423.4	5,179.4	4,427.9	3,747.3	2,937.8	2,205.0	1,584.4
Fresh pears (mil. lbs.)	146.5	556.8	552.1	41.8	358.5	297.3	238.9	166.0	122.0
Frozen fruits (mil. lbs.)	939.8	997.9	1,179.0	1,110.8	1,008.8	935.7	848.3	769.5	723.5
Frozen orange juice (mil. lbs.)	1,029.6	875.7	817.2	890.9	955.5	1,229.0	1,407.3	1,273.8	1,493.3

1/ 1992 indicated 1991/92 season. 2/ Fresh per capita consumption. 3/ Calendar year. 4/ Red delicious, Washington, extra fancy, carton tray pack, 125's 5/ D'Anjou, Washington, standard box wrapped, U.S. no. 1, 135's. 6/ U.S. equivalent on-tree returns. P = preliminary, — = not available.

Information contact: Wynnice Napper (202) 219-0884.

Table 21.—Vegetables

	Calendar year									
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 P
Production										
Total vegetables (1,000 cwt)	456,334	453,030	448,629	476,381	468,779	542,437	561,704	564,581	538,637	532,109
Fresh (1,000 cwt) 1/ 3/	201,817	203,549	203,165	220,539	228,397	239,281	239,104	229,505	245,752	237,027
Processed (tons) 2/ 3/	12,725,880	12,474,040	12,273,200	12,892,100	12,019,110	15,157,790	16,130,020	16,753,820	14,644,280	14,754,080
Mushrooms (1,000 lbs.) 4/	595,881	587,956	614,393	631,819	667,759	714,992	749,151	746,832	776,357	—
Potatoes (1,000 cwt)	362,039	408,609	361,743	389,320	356,438	370,444	402,110	417,622	425,367	419,415
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 cwt)	12,902	14,573	12,368	11,611	10,945	11,358	12,594	11,203	12,005	11,791
Dry edible beans (1,000 cwt)	21,070	22,298	22,960	26,031	19,253	23,729	32,379	33,765	22,615	21,842

	1993						1994			
	Apr	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Shipments (1,000 cwt)										
Fresh	20,523	16,292	16,424	16,281	15,287	19,306	17,281	17,809	24,149	22,043
Iceberg lettuce	3,889	4,413	4,362	4,380	3,757	3,877	3,376	3,407	4,615	3,849
Tomatoes, all	3,159	2,438	2,565	3,179	2,573	2,069	2,568	3,074	3,876	3,114
Dry-bulb onions	2,649	3,082	3,329	3,105	3,131	2,792	2,363	2,282	3,450	3,368
Other 5/	10,826	6,087	8,168	5,637	5,826	10,568	8,974	9,046	12,208	11,712
Potatoes, all	19,785	9,424	11,695	13,111	13,771	13,694	13,141	12,953	20,075	18,218
Sweetpotatoes	386	157	288	286	566	335	172	211	347	165

1/ Includes fresh production of asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, honeydews, onions, & tomatoes. 2/ Includes processing production of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers (for pickles), asparagus, broccoli, carrots, & cauliflower. 3/ Excludes estimates reinstated in 1992 to preserve series comparability. 4/ Fresh & processing agaricus mushrooms only. Excludes specialty varieties. Crop year July 1 – June 30. 5/ Includes snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, bell peppers, squash, cantaloupes, honeydews, & watermelons p = preliminary — = not available.

Information contacts: Gary Lucier or John Love (202) 219-0884.

Table 22.—Other Commodities

	Annual					1993				1994
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
Sugar										
Production 1/	6,841	6,334	7,145	7,492	7,824	2,351	825	735	3,902	2,194
Deliveries 1/	8,340	8,661	8,693	8,936	9,023	2,067	2,201	2,491	2,264	2,114
Stocks, ending 1/	2,947	2,729	3,039	3,225	3,486	3,904	2,957	1,599	3,486	3,980
Coffee										
Composite green price N.Y. (cts./lb.)	95.17	76.93	70.09	55.30	64.31	60.48	55.07	69.47	72.21	76.08
Imports, green bean equiv. (mil. lbs.) 2/	2,685	2,715	2,553	2,989	2,498	757	596	575	570	561

	Annual			1993						1994
	1991	1992	1993	Jan	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Tobacco										
Avg. price to grower 3/										
Flue-cured ($/lb.)	172.3	172.6	168.8	—	160.0	173.0	175.0	169.5	—	—
Burley ($/lb.)	178.8	181.5	181.5	179.5	—	—	—	182.5	181.5	180.5
Domestic consumption 4/										
Cigarettes (bil.)	516.3	509.5	462.9	31.8	39.2	37.4	32.1	36.5	39.2	34.4
Large cigars (mil.)	2,231.9	2,217.1	2,237.8	125.1	211.6	192.8	174.4	160.0	210.3	119.4

1/ 1,000 short tons, raw value. Quarterly data shown at end of each quarter. 2/ Net imports of green & processed coffee. 3/ Crop year July-June for flue-cured, Oct.-Sept. for burley. 4/ Taxable removals. — = not available

Information contacts: Sugar, Peter Buzzanell (202) 219-0886. Coffee, Fred Gray (202) 219-0888. Tobacco, Verner Grise (202) 219-0890.

World Agriculture

Table 23.—World Supply & Utilization of Major Crops, Livestock & Products

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 P	1993/94 F	1994/95 F
				Million units			
Wheat							
Area (hectares)	217.4	225.8	231.5	222.4	223.0	222.5	220.2
Production (metric tons)	495.0	533.2	588.2	542.6	561.4	561.5	552.0
Exports (metric tons) 1/	102.3	102.3	101.3	109.8	110.4	97.9	97.7
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	524.3	532.2	563.5	559.3	544.6	566.3	562.4
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	120.5	121.5	146.2	129.5	146.3	141.4	131.1
Coarse grains							
Area (hectares)	323.4	321.1	314.5	318.2	318.9	312.9	314.9
Production (metric tons)	721.0	791.0	821.7	803.1	862.6	788.7	847.6
Exports (metric tons) 1/	95.3	103.8	88.2	93.8	88.8	82.5	82.7
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	785.0	814.0	809.5	806.4	832.3	829.6	846.2
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	151.0	128.0	140.3	137.0	167.3	126.3	127.8
Rice, milled							
Area (hectares)	145.5	146.6	146.7	145.7	145.2	143.1	---
Production (metric tons)	330.1	343.1	350.7	348.3	352.3	346.0	349.7
Exports (metric tons) 4/	14.0	11.6	12.1	14.2	14.8	15.7	---
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	327.7	336.4	346.0	352.7	355.7	355.6	353.0
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	47.8	54.5	59.2	54.7	51.4	41.7	34.3
Total grains							
Area (hectares)	686.3	693.5	692.7	686.3	687.1	678.5	535.1
Production (metric tons)	1,546.1	1,667.3	1,760.6	1,694.0	1,776.3	1,696.2	1,749.3
Exports (metric tons) 1/	211.6	217.7	201.6	217.8	214.0	196.1	180.4
Consumption (metric tons) 2/	1,637.0	1,682.6	1,719.0	1,718.4	1,732.6	1,751.5	1,761.6
Ending stocks (metric tons) 3/	319.3	304.0	345.7	321.2	365.0	309.4	293.2
Oilseeds							
Crush (metric tons)	164.5	171.7	176.6	185.2	183.5	185.7	---
Production (metric tons)	201.6	212.4	215.7	224.2	226.5	225.5	---
Exports (metric tons)	31.5	35.6	33.4	37.6	37.6	36.3	---
Ending stocks (metric tons)	22.1	23.7	23.4	21.8	23.4	19.5	---
Meals							
Production (metric tons)	111.1	116.8	119.3	125.1	124.8	127.2	---
Exports (metric tons)	37.4	39.8	40.7	43.1	42.5	43.3	---
Oils							
Production (metric tons)	53.3	57.1	58.1	60.6	60.7	62.2	---
Exports (metric tons)	18.1	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.5	21.1	---
Cotton							
Area (hectares)	33.8	31.6	33.1	34.8	32.8	30.9	32.1
Production (bales)	84.4	79.7	87.0	96.0	82.8	76.0	84.0
Exports (bales)	33.4	31.3	29.7	28.1	24.8	26.7	27.0
Consumption (bales)	85.3	86.6	85.5	84.5	85.4	84.4	85.5
Ending stocks (bales)	31.4	25.8	28.2	40.6	38.5	30.1	28.4
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 P	1994 F
Red meat							
Production (metric tons)	110.5	112.3	113.9	115.5	116.5	117.0	120.1
Consumption (metric tons)	108.3	110.9	111.8	113.5	113.5	114.3	117.3
Exports (metric tons) 1/	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.1
Poultry 5/							
Production (metric tons)	32.0	33.1	35.0	36.8	39.0	40.5	42.1
Consumption (metric tons)	31.4	32.6	34.3	36.2	38.5	39.8	41.3
Exports (metric tons) 1/	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0
Dairy							
Milk production (metric tons) 6/	---	387.4	395.3	385.3	379.6	379.9	380.8

1/ Excludes intra-EC trade. 2/ Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stock changes. 3/ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years & do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. 4/ Calendar year data. 1989 data correspond with 1988/89, etc. 5/ Poultry excludes the Peoples Republic of China before 1986. 6/ Data prior to 1989 no longer comparable. P = preliminary F = forecast. --- = not available.

Information contacts: Crops, Carol Whitton (202) 219-0824; red meat & poultry, Linda Bailey (202) 219-1285; dairy, Sara Short (202) 219-0770.

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Table 24.—Prices of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Products

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Export commodities										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	3.52	4.13	3.83	3.87	3.99	4.33	4.22	4.01	3 85	3.83
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	2.75	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.97	3.10	3.23	3 15	3.05	2.87
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	2.69	2.63	2.56	2.44	2.93	3.07	3.14	3.07	2.93	2.74
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports ($/bu.)	6.05	6.01	6.53	6.18	6.88	7.18	7.30	7.12	7.12	6.88
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.)	20.14	19.16	22.83	21.29	25.42	28.19	29.89	28.73	28.82	27.95
Soybean meal, Decatur ($/ton)	172.90	177.79	199.18	187.42	211.31	206.81	198.44	198.37	194.96	189.22
Cotton, 7-market avg. spot (cts./lb.)	69 69	53.90	55.36	56.16	55.61	60.29	68 53	72.69	72.74	76.12
Tobacco, avg. price at auction (cts./lb.)	179.23	172.58	171.20	157.44	181.01	181.47	181.01	188.03	158.01	169.97
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston ($/cwt)	16.46	16.60	16 12	15.00	23.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	24.68	23.25
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb)	13.26	14.37	14.89	15 94	14.50	14.74	15 33	15.14	15.44	14.98
Import commodities										
Coffee, N.Y. spot ($/lb.)	0.71	0.50	0.59	0.51	0 65	0 63	0.64	0.68	0.74	0.79
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts /lb.)	45.73	46 25	45.00	44.17	44 91	44.75	44.91	46.12	49.62	50.83
Cocoa beans, N.Y. ($/lb.)	0.52	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.54	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.52

Information contact: Mary Teymourian (202) 219–0824.

Table 25.—Indexes of Real Trade-Weighted Dollar Exchange Rates 1/

	1993							1994		
	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov P	Dec P	Jan P	Feb P	Mar P	Apr P
	1985 = 100										
Total U.S. trade 2/	66.6	68 8	68.6	67.1	68 2	69.7	69.9	70.6	70.1	69.2	69.3
Agricultural trade											
U.S. markets	76.0	77.1	76 8	76.0	76.6	77.4	77.5	78.0	77.2	77.0	77,1
U.S. competitors	77.7	78.5	78.7	78.0	78.3	78.6	78.1	76.0	78.3	78.1	79.1
Wheat											
U.S. markets	93.6	94.1	93.3	92.5	93 0	93.2	93.1	93.0	92.1	91.6	92.5
U.S. competitors	74.9	75.7	76.8	76.8	77.1	77.1	77.2	76.8	77.2	77.6	78.2
Soybeans											
U.S. markets	64.2	65 7	65.4	64.1	64 9	66.2	66.5	67.2	66.2	65.7	65.6
U.S. competitors	50.3	50.1	49.6	49.3	49.3	49 0	48.6	48.3	48.1	47.6	48.2
Corn											
U.S. markets	66.2	67.2	66.6	66.3	67.0	67.7	68.0	68.4	67.1	66.9	66.7
U.S. competitors	58 0	59.2	59.7	58.2	58.7	59.8	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.1	59.3
Cotton											
U.S. markets	71.0	71.9	71.6	71.2	71.9	72.5	72.7	73.1	71.8	71.5	71.2
U.S. competitors	105.2	105 8	106.0	105.4	105.0	106.0	104.7	104.9	105.8	106 5	109.7

1/ Real indexes adjust nominal exchange rates for differences in rates of inflation, to avoid the distortion caused by high-inflation countries. A higher value means the dollar has appreciated. See the October 1988 issue of Agricultural Outlook for a discussion of the calculations and the weights used. 2/ Federal Reserve Board Index of trade-weighted value of the U.S. dollar against 10 major currencies. Weights are based on relative importance in world financial markets. P = preliminary.

Information contact: Douglas Rhoades or Tim Baxter (202) 219–0782.

Table 26.—Trade Balance

	Fiscal year 1/								Mar
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 F	1994
	$ million								
Exports									
Agricultural	27,876	35,316	39,590	40,220	37,609	42,430	42,590	42,500	3,916
Nonagricultural	202,911	258,656	301,269	326,059	356,682	383,517	390,783	—	39,491
Total 2/	230,787	293,972	340,859	366,279	394,291	425,947	433,373	—	43,407
Imports									
Agricultural	20,650	21,014	21,476	22,560	22,588	24,323	24,454	25,000	2,419
Nonagricultural	367,374	409,138	441,075	458,101	463,720	488,556	537,584	—	51,689
Total 3/	388,024	430,152	462,551	480,661	486,308	512,879	562,038	—	54,108
Trade balance									
Agricultural	7,226	14,302	18,114	17,660	15,021	18,107	18,136	17,500	1,497
Nonagricultural	-164,463	-150,482	-139,806	-132,042	-107,038	-105,039	-146,801	—	-12,198
Total	-157,237	-136,180	-121,692	-114,382	-92,017	-86,932	-128,665	—	-10,701

1/ Fiscal years begin October 1 & end September 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept 30, 1993. 2/ Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S value). 3/ Imports for consumption (customs value). F = forecast — = not available

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219–0822.

Table 27.—U.S. Agricultural Exports & Imports

	Fiscal year*			Mar	Fiscal year*			Mar
	1992	1993	1994 F	1994	1992	1993	1994 F	1994
	1,000 units				$ million			
EXPORTS								
Animals, live (no.) 1/	1,476	1,107	—	89	567	358	—	27
Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt)	1,107	1,160	2/ 1,000	111	3,236	3,349	—	307
Dairy products (mt) 1/	174	211	--	19	641	762	900	72
Poultry meats (mt)	794	986	1,200	125	915	1,031	--	128
Fats, oils, & greases (mt)	1,392	1,362	1,200	118	498	519	--	46
Hides & skins incl. furskins	--	--	--	--	1,336	1,288	--	143
Cattle hides, whole (no.) 1/	20,803	19,784	--	1,762	1,106	1,062	--	96
Mink pelts (no.) 1/	3,160	3,119	--	765	52	56	--	25
Grains & feeds (mt)	100,881	103,743	--	7,651	13,873	14,104	3/ 13,100	1,207
Wheat (mt)	34,322	36,078	31,000	2,636	4,323	4,737	4/ 4,200	327
Wheat flour (mt)	813	1,075	1,000	120	165	217	--	22
Rice (mt)	2,279	2,710	2,600	232	757	766	1,000	102
Feed grains, incl. products (mt)	50,752	50,705	37,100	3,599	5,801	5,261	4,300	471
Feeds & fodders (mt)	11,267	11,500	5/ 11,900	925	2,019	2,147	--	193
Other grain products (mt)	1,448	1,676	--	139	807	976	--	92
Fruits, nuts, & preps. (mt)	3,505	3,398	--	317	3,514	3,409	4,100	301
Fruit juices incl. froz. (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	7,767	7,845	--	560	427	423	--	42
Vegetables & preps. (mt)	2,703	2,790	--	249	2,790	3,220	--	319
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	246	231	--	17	1,568	1,443	1,200	104
Cotton, excl. linters (mt)	1,494	1,125	1,600	162	2,183	1,526	2,500	226
Seeds (mt)	612	533	--	63	650	648	600	64
Sugar, cane or beet (mt) 1/	492	337	--	26	154	106	--	9
Oilseeds & products (mt)	28,671	29,190	--	2,136	7,162	7,211	6,800	622
Oilseeds (mt)	19,939	21,049	--	1,518	4,735	4,982	--	424
Soybeans (mt)	19,277	20,400	16,100	1,459	4,318	4,606	4,100	386
Protein meal (mt)	7,082	6,539	--	504	1,445	1,261	--	107
Vegetable oils (mt)	1,651	1,601	--	113	982	968	--	91
Essential oils (mt)	13	13	--	2	184	185	--	19
Other	91	92	--	12	2,733	3,011	--	280
Total	142,175	145,171	123,900	11,008	42,430	42,590	42,500	3,916
IMPORTS								
Animals, live (no.) 1/	2,830	3,461	--	319	1,275	1,569	1,400	132
Meats & preps., excl. poultry (mt)	1,134	1,128	--	109	2,684	2,726	--	261
Beef & veal (mt)	813	793	780	71	1,933	1,919	1,900	174
Pork (mt)	263	276	315	32	625	663	800	74
Dairy products (mt) 1/	232	231	--	21	816	860	900	73
Poultry & products 1/	—	--	--	—	132	137	--	10
Fats, oils, & greases (mt)	46	44	--	3	26	30	--	2
Hides & skins, incl. furskins 1/	--	--	--	—	185	181	—	21
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	54	60	—	4	167	173	--	12
Grains & feeds (mt)	5,446	4,942	8,000	814	1,548	1,639	2,200	197
Fruits, nuts, & preps., excl. juices (mt)	5,883	6,089	5,980	648	2,919	2,988	--	319
Bananas & plantains (mt)	3,626	3,737	3,700	333	1,083	1,083	1,000	96
Fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	26,049	27,053	22,000	2,621	871	640	--	61
Vegetables & preps. (mt)	2,171	2,733	--	415	2,125	2,440	2,600	304
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	364	386	275	10	1,299	1,101	800	30
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	11	12	—	1	10	11	—	1
Seeds (mt)	174	189	275	84	214	214	200	51
Nursery stock & cut flowers 1/	—	--	—	—	578	629	--	67
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	1,623	1,569	—	184	633	591	—	66
Oilseeds & products (mt)	2,330	2,484	--	330	1,124	1,204	1,400	146
Oilseeds (mt)	429	373	--	86	135	130	--	27
Protein meal (mt)	629	618	--	74	84	89	—	11
Vegetable oils (mt)	1,273	1,492	—	170	904	985	—	108
Beverages excl. fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) 1/	13,739	14,014	—	1,331	2,044	1,975	—	169
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices (mt)	2,391	2,244	2,150	169	3,415	3,018	—	273
Coffee, incl. products (mt)	1,330	1,185	1,050	90	1,798	1,502	2,000	147
Cocoa beans & products (mt)	773	770	800	56	1,122	1,028	1,100	83
Rubber & allied gums (mt)	920	981	1,200	103	756	839	900	86
Other	—	—	--	--	1,503	1,488	--	138
Total	—	—	—	--	24,323	24,454	25,000	2,419

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept. 30, 1993. 1/ Not included in total volume. 2/ Forecasts for footnoted items 2/-5/ are based on slightly different groups of commodities. Totals for fiscal 1993 forecast commodities were 2/ 903,000 tons. 3/ $14,332 million. 4/ $4,954 million, includes flour. 5/ 11.885 million tons. F = forecast. — = not available.

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219-0822.

Table 28.—U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region

Region & country	Fiscal year* 1992	1993	1994 F	Mar 1994	Change from year* earlier 1992	1993	1994 F	Mar 1994
	$ million				Percent			
WESTERN EUROPE	7,740	7,499	7,200	603	6	-3	-4	-17
European Community (EC-12)	7,193	7,022	6,500	557	6	-2	-7	-19
Belgium-Luxembourg	461	482	--	28	-1	5	--	-44
France	618	613	--	36	8	-1	--	-6
Germany	1,091	1,146	--	85	-4	5	--	-28
Italy	684	568	--	36	1	-17	--	-30
Netherlands	1,812	1,801	--	121	16	-1	--	-27
United Kingdom	882	916	--	80	0	4	--	8
Portugal	240	223	--	34	-4	-7	--	16
Spain, incl. Canary Islands	951	829	--	95	11	-13	--	-23
Other Western Europe	546	477	500	45	2	-13	5	5
Switzerland	187	152	--	19	-4	-19	--	25
EASTERN EUROPE	222	468	400	20	-27	111	-15	-67
Poland	49	230	--	16	7	368	--	-69
Former Yugoslavia	50	47	--	2	-32	-6	--	-69
Romania	76	107	--	0	-7	42	--	-86
Former Soviet Union	2,704	1,561	1,500	93	54	-42	-4	-1
ASIA	17,782	17,832	16,500	1,801	10	0	-7	9
West Asia (Mideast)	1,770	1,922	1,900	126	24	9	-1	-35
Turkey	344	369	--	23	54	7	--	-46
Iraq	0	1	0	0	0	150	0	0
Israel, incl. Gaza & W. Bank	346	382	400	19	21	10	5	-32
Saudi Arabia	549	463	500	36	2	-16	8	-8
South Asia	536	641	--	60	43	20	--	5
Bangladesh	123	52	--	5	84	-58	--	130
India	117	226	--	7	24	93	--	-73
Pakistan	226	236	300	25	67	4	27	3,074
China	690	322	500	52	3	-53	55	70
Japan	8,383	8,461	9,200	852	8	1	9	18
Southeast Asia	1,470	1,551	--	180	19	6	--	3
Indonesia	353	327	--	44	27	-7	--	-11
Philippines	443	512	500	58	19	16	-2	-18
Other East Asia	4,934	4,935	5,000	532	6	0	1	14
Taiwan	1,916	1,999	2,200	220	10	4	10	4
Korea, Rep.	2,200	2,041	1,900	208	2	-7	-7	18
Hong Kong	817	880	900	104	10	8	2	40
AFRICA	2,304	2,671	2,300	220	22	16	-14	6
North Africa	1,411	1,659	1,600	145	2	18	-4	4
Morocco	156	310	--	11	21	98	--	-73
Algeria	478	458	700	77	0	-4	53	61
Egypt	709	756	600	51	2	7	-21	15
Sub-Sahara	893	1,012	800	75	80	13	-21	10
Nigeria	31	158	--	7	-30	413	--	-61
Rep. S. Africa	328	383	--	16	343	17	--	18
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	6,438	6,883	7,000	685	17	7	2	8
Brazil	143	231	200	25	-47	61	-13	123
Caribbean Islands	970	1,015	--	80	-4	5	--	-17
Central America	587	675	--	60	18	15	--	15
Colombia	142	234	--	32	15	65	--	65
Mexico	3,676	3,660	3,900	417	27	0	7	19
Peru	179	172	--	11	19	-4	--	-17
Venezuela	394	502	400	37	28	27	-20	-41
CANADA	4,812	5,220	5,300	454	9	8	2	-2
OCEANIA	428	456	500	40	23	6	10	11
TOTAL	42,430	42,590	42,500	3,916	13	0	0	1
Developed countries	21,968	22,337	22,500	1,978	9	2	1	-1
Developing countries	19,771	19,918	--	1,793	17	1	--	2
Other countries	691	335	--	145	3	-51	--	14

*Fiscal years begin Oct. 1 & end Sept. 30. Fiscal year 1993 began Oct. 1, 1992 & ended Sept. 30, 1993. F = forecast. -- = not available.
Note: Adjusted for transshipments through Canada.

Information contact: Joel Greene (202) 219-0822.

Farm Income

Table 29.—Farm Income Statistics

	Calendar year										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 P	1993 F	1994 F
	$ billion										
1. Farm receipts	147.7	150.1	140.0	148.5	158.4	168.9	177.5	176.5	178.8	181.8	182 to 191
Crops (incl. net CCC loans)	69.9	74.3	63.7	65.9	71.7	77.0	80.1	81.9	84.8	84.1	85 to 89
Livestock	72.9	69.8	71.6	78.0	79.4	84.1	89.8	86.8	86.4	90.3	90 to 93
Farm related 1/	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.4	7 to 9
2. Direct Government payments	8.4	7.7	11.8	16.7	14.5	10.9	9.3	8.2	9.2	12.7	6 to 10
Cash payments	4.0	7.6	8.1	6.6	7.1	9.1	8.4	8.2	9.2	12.7	10 to 11
Value of PIK commodities	4.5	0.1	3.7	10.1	7.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0	0 to 1
3. Gross cash income (1+2) 2/	156.1	157.9	152.8	165.1	172.9	179.8	186.8	184.7	187.9	194.5	190 to 198
4. Nonmoney income 3/	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.4	6 to 7
5. Value of inventory change	6.0	-2.3	-2.2	-2.3	-3.4	4.8	3.4	-0.3	3.8	-4.1	3 to 8
6. Total gross farm income (3+4+5)	168.0	161.2	156.1	168.5	175.8	190.9	196.4	190.3	197.7	196.9	202 to 210
7. Cash expenses 4/	118.7	110.7	105.0	109.4	118.4	125.1	130.9	131.4	130.2	132.0	131 to 139
8. Total expenses	141.9	132.4	125.1	128.8	137.0	144.0	149.9	150.3	149.1	151.4	151 to 160
9. Net cash income (3-7)	37.4	47.1	47.8	55.8	54.5	54.7	55.9	53.3	57.7	62.5	53 to 63
10. Net farm income (6-8)	26.1	28.8	31.0	39.7	38.8	46.9	46.5	40.0	48.6	45.5	45 to 55
Deflated (1987$)	28.7	30.5	32.0	39.7	37.3	43.3	41.1	34.0	40.2	36.7	37 to 43

1/ Income from machine hire, custom work, sales of forest products, & other miscellaneous cash sources. 2/ Numbers in parentheses indicate the combination of items required to calculate a given item. 3/ Value of home consumption of self-produced food & imputed gross rental value of farm dwellings. 4/ Excludes capital consumption, perquisites to hired labor, & farm household expenses. Total may not add because of rounding. P = preliminary. F = forecast
Note: 1988-92 accounts (primarily expenses) have been revised to reflect improved methods for estimating farm income. Call contact for information.

Information contact: Robert McElroy (202) 219-0802.

Table 30.—Average Income to Farm Operator Households

	Calendar year					
	1989	1990	1991	1992 P	1993 F	1994 F
	$ per operator household					
Farm income to household 1/	5,796	5,742	5,809	4,882	5,700	4,600 to 6,100
Self-employment farm income	4,723	4,973	4,458	2,874	—	—
Other farm income to household	1,073	768	1,351	2,008	—	—
Plus: Total off-farm income	26,223	33,265	31,638	35,731	35,000	35,500 to 37,500
Income from wages, salaries, and non-farm businesses	19,467	24,778	23,551	27,022	—	—
Income from interest, dividends, transfer payments, etc.	6,756	8,487	8,087	8,709	—	—
Equals: Farm operator household income	32,019	39,007	37,447	40,613	40,700	40,000 to 43,500

1/ Farm income to the household equals self-employment income plus amounts that operators pay themselves & family members to work on the farm, income from renting out acreage, & net income from a farm business other than the one being surveyed. Data for 1989-90 are based on surveys that did not fully account for small farms. Data for 1991 include an additional 350,000 farms, many with gross sales under $10,000 & negative net farm incomes. P = preliminary. F = forecasts. — = not available at this time.

Information contact: Janet Perry (202) 219-0803.

Table 31.—Balance Sheet of the U.S. Farming Sector

	Calendar year 1/										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 P	1993 F	1994 F
						$ billion					
Assets											
Real estate	661.5	586.2	542.3	578.9	595.5	615.7	628.2	623.2	633.1	657	675 to 685
Non-real estate	195.2	186.5	182.1	193.7	205.6	214.1	220.2	219.1	228.4	232	230 to 240
Livestock & poultry	49.5	46.3	47.8	58.0	62.2	66.2	70.9	68.1	71.3	72	72 to 76
Machinery & motor vehicles	85.0	82.9	81.5	80.0	81.2	85.1	85.4	85.8	85.6	87	86 to 90
Crops stored 2/	26.1	22.9	16.3	17.5	23.3	23.4	22.8	22.0	24.1	25	24 to 28
Purchased inputs	2.0	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.9	3	2 to 4
Financial assets	32.6	33.3	34.5	35.1	35.4	36.8	38.3	40.6	43.4	45	45 to 49
Total farm assets	857.0	772.7	724.4	772.6	801.1	829.7	848.4	842.2	861.5	888	915 to 925
Liabilities											
Real estate debt 3/	106.7	100.1	90.4	82.4	77.6	75.4	74.1	74.6	75.6	76	75 to 79
Non-real estate debt 4/	87.1	77.5	66.6	62.0	61.7	61.9	63.2	64.3	63.6	66	64 to 68
Total farm debt	193.8	177.6	157.0	144.4	139.4	137.2	137.4	138.9	139.3	142	140 to 146
Total farm equity	663.3	595.1	567.5	628.2	661.7	692.4	710.9	703.3	722.2	746	770 to 780
						Percent					
Selected ratios											
Debt-to-assets	22.6	23.0	21.7	18.7	17.4	16.5	16.2	16.5	16.2	16	15 to 17
Debt-to-equity	29.2	29.8	27.7	23.0	21.1	19.8	19.3	19.7	19.3	19	18 to 20
Debt-to-net cash income	518	377	328	259	256	251	246	260	245	224	225 to 235

1/ As of Dec. 31. 2/ Non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rates for crops held under CCC. 3/ Excludes debt on operator dwellings, but includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans. 4/ Excludes debt for nonfarm purposes. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Ken Erickson, (202) 219-0799, Jim Ryan (202) 219-0796.

Table 32.—Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by State

Region & State	Livestock & products				Crops 1/				Total 1/			
	1992	1993	Feb 1994	Mar 1994	1992	1993	Feb 1994	Mar 1994	1992	1993	Feb 1994	Mar 1994
							$ million 2/					
NORTH ATLANTIC												
Maine	301	316	23	25	213	202	18	22	513	517	41	46
New Hampshire	65	65	6	6	79	79	5	7	144	144	11	13
Vermont	389	378	32	36	63	61	3	6	452	439	35	42
Massachusetts	135	135	10	11	356	360	12	17	491	495	22	28
Rhode Island	13	13	1	1	60	59	3	5	72	72	4	6
Connecticut	240	274	19	21	249	242	14	21	489	517	33	42
New York	1,914	1,886	153	168	1,032	1,032	61	74	2,946	2,918	214	243
New Jersey	192	192	15	17	465	465	18	27	657	657	34	44
Pennsylvania	2,554	2,576	210	224	1,064	1,079	87	103	3,618	3,655	297	327
NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	1,580	1,632	136	141	2,587	2,548	169	170	4,167	4,180	305	311
Indiana	1,821	1,918	150	160	2,684	3,185	246	220	4,505	5,103	396	380
Illinois	2,202	2,259	207	169	5,431	5,814	462	528	7,634	8,073	668	696
Michigan	1,325	1,353	110	117	1,962	2,396	151	129	3,286	3,749	262	246
Wisconsin	4,313	4,300	325	357	1,186	1,113	76	81	5,499	5,414	401	438
Minnesota	3,622	3,721	284	322	3,460	2,816	134	182	7,082	6,537	418	504
Iowa	5,614	5,898	479	436	4,716	4,213	236	302	10,330	10,111	715	738
Missouri	2,188	2,303	210	195	1,935	1,797	95	106	4,123	4,100	305	301
North Dakota	755	771	62	69	2,339	2,264	172	195	3,094	3,035	235	264
South Dakota	1,966	2,057	191	206	1,263	1,181	66	79	3,229	3,238	257	285
Nebraska	5,674	5,852	447	414	3,109	3,096	164	238	8,783	8,949	611	652
Kansas	4,558	4,675	383	384	2,442	2,621	119	148	7,000	7,295	502	532
SOUTHERN												
Delaware	451	501	37	41	184	170	8	6	636	671	46	48
Maryland	804	855	61	73	587	548	27	52	1,391	1,402	87	126
Virginia	1,353	1,417	108	121	781	687	24	27	2,134	2,105	132	148
West Virginia	267	258	21	27	75	75	5	4	343	334	26	31
North Carolina	2,795	3,132	248	261	2,386	2,225	55	68	5,181	5,357	304	328
South Carolina	545	550	42	47	632	594	19	26	1,177	1,144	61	73
Georgia	2,309	2,495	199	229	1,764	1,603	64	66	4,073	4,098	263	295
Florida	1,160	1,171	127	125	4,985	4,748	525	546	6,145	5,919	653	671
Kentucky	1,641	1,686	121	119	1,580	1,675	117	69	3,221	3,361	239	188
Tennessee	1,061	1,076	92	97	1,042	1,002	54	53	2,103	2,078	146	150
Alabama	2,063	2,152	168	212	768	738	30	37	2,830	2,890	198	250
Mississippi	1,355	1,507	132	150	1,247	1,041	68	49	2,602	2,548	199	199
Arkansas	2,702	2,855	227	257	1,901	1,516	77	70	4,602	4,370	304	327
Louisiana	587	614	57	66	1,259	1,095	52	30	1,846	1,709	109	96
Oklahoma	2,498	2,683	235	283	1,137	1,096	43	50	3,635	3,780	278	334
Texas	7,523	8,221	703	804	4,097	4,202	290	249	11,620	12,423	993	1,052
WESTERN												
Montana	921	986	80	93	821	818	100	99	1,742	1,804	181	193
Idaho	1,173	1,231	93	97	1,643	1,714	194	97	2,816	2,945	187	194
Wyoming	606	634	47	43	167	158	12	6	773	792	58	49
Colorado	2,955	3,051	226	230	1,083	1,184	93	78	4,038	4,235	318	308
New Mexico	1,040	1,104	89	102	490	486	27	23	1,530	1,590	116	125
Arizona	892	1,003	64	78	943	1,072	81	117	1,835	2,074	145	195
Utah	556	555	49	51	182	188	14	16	738	743	63	67
Nevada	202	202	17	17	71	94	7	14	273	295	24	30
Washington	1,532	1,520	112	144	2,922	2,899	201	199	4,454	4,419	313	343
Oregon	795	801	52	56	1,695	1,718	91	92	2,490	2,519	143	149
California	5,055	5,355	431	471	13,179	12,755	604	785	18,234	18,110	1,036	1,256
Alaska	6	6	0	1	20	20	1	2	25	25	2	2
Hawaii	88	89	7	7	476	405	29	32	564	494	36	40
UNITED STATES	86,358	90,283	7,299	7,781	84,810	83,150	5,126	5,621	171,168	173,433	12,425	13,402

1/ Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. 2/ Estimates as of end of current month. Totals may not add because of rounding.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219-0806 To receive current monthly cash receipts via postal mail or e-mail contact Bob Dubman at (202) 219-0809 or BDUBMAN@ERS.BITNET.

Table 33.—Cash Receipts From Farming

	Annual						1993			1994		
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Mar	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
						$ million						
Farm marketings & CCC loans*	151,154	161,163	169,973	168,721	171,168	173,433	12,959	17,688	16,681	15,805	12,425	13,402
Livestock & products	79,434	84,122	89,843	86,780	86,358	90,283	7,550	7,671	7,232	7,733	7,299	7,781
Meat animals	46,492	46,857	51,911	51,089	48,427	51,363	4,348	4,237	3,706	4,462	4,291	4,360
Dairy products	17,641	19,396	20,149	18,037	19,848	19,619	1,618	1,599	1,934	1,718	1,594	1,759
Poultry & eggs	12,868	15,372	15,243	15,122	15,441	16,661	1,391	1,519	1,408	1,374	1,244	1,476
Other	2,433	2,498	2,540	2,531	2,642	2,650	194	316	183	180	170	185
Crops	71,720	77,040	80,130	81,942	84,810	83,150	5,409	10,017	9,450	8,071	5,126	5,621
Food grains	7,468	8,247	7,517	7,410	8,890	7,985	446	803	732	881	530	529
Feed crops	14,283	17,054	18,671	19,491	20,073	19,526	1,499	2,407	2,495	2,327	1,388	1,537
Cotton (lint & seed)	4,548	5,033	5,489	5,236	5,207	5,181	155	1,154	1,552	874	281	177
Tobacco	2,083	2,415	2,741	2,886	2,961	2,956	37	343	571	335	79	32
Oil-bearing crops	13,500	11,866	12,258	12,700	12,996	13,055	700	1,419	1,026	1,369	694	711
Vegetables & melons	9,818	11,596	11,449	11,552	11,436	11,631	974	640	574	897	799	986
Fruits & tree nuts	9,027	9,173	9,440	9,888	10,183	9,917	476	1,415	1,069	537	516	467
Other	10,993	11,657	12,566	12,778	13,065	12,899	1,122	1,837	1,430	851	839	1,182
Government payments	14,480	10,887	9,298	8,214	9,169	13,174	4,001	1,667	1,731	622	1,186	1,320
Total	165,582	171,914	179,218	175,508	179,338	186,607	16,960	19,355	18,412	15,539	13,611	14,722

*Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. — = not available.

Information contact: Roger Strickland (202) 219-0806. To receive current monthly cash receipts via mail contact Bob Dubman at (202) 219-0809 or BDUBMAN@ERS.BITNET

Table 34.—Farm Production Expenses

	Calendar year										
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 P	1993 F	1994 F	
						$ million					
Feed purchased	16,949	17,472	17,463	20,246	20,744	20,387	19,330	19,832	20,700	19,000	to 23,000
Livestock & poultry purchased	9,184	9,758	11,842	12,764	13,138	14,833	14,272	13,780	14,500	12,000	to 16,000
Seed purchased	3,128	3,188	3,259	4,062	4,400	4,521	5,119	4,918	5,000	4,000	to 6,000
Farm-origin inputs	29,261	30,418	32,564	37,071	38,281	39,742	38,722	38,531	40,200	39,000	to 43,000
Fertilizer & lime	7,512	6,820	6,453	7,681	8,177	8,210	8,671	8,340	8,300	7,000	to 13,000
Fuels & oils	6,436	5,310	4,957	4,800	4,772	5,790	5,599	5,311	5,400	4,000	to 7,000
Electricity	1,878	1,795	2,156	2,360	2,648	2,607	2,634	2,611	2,600	2,000	to 4,000
Pesticides	4,334	4,324	4,512	4,146	5,013	5,364	6,324	6,475	6,800	6,000	to 8,000
Manufactured inputs	20,159	18,249	18,078	18,987	20,610	21,971	23,229	22,736	23,200	22,000	to 28,000
Short-term interest	8,735	7,367	6,767	6,674	6,660	6,528	6,124	5,793	5,400	4,000	to 7,000
Real estate interest 1/	9,878	9,131	8,205	7,581	7,190	6,740	5,963	5,592	5,400	5,000	to 7,000
Total interest charges	18,613	16,498	14,972	14,255	13,850	13,268	12,088	11,385	10,700	10,000	to 14,000
Repair & maintenance 1/	6,370	6,426	6,759	7,717	8,407	8,553	8,630	8,469	8,900	9,000	to 12,000
Contract & hired labor	10,008	9,484	9,975	10,954	11,928	13,950	13,926	14,060	14,600	13,000	to 19,000
Machine hire & custom work	2,354	2,099	2,105	2,510	2,937	2,959	3,085	3,317	3,400	3,000	to 5,000
Marketing, storage, & transportation	4,127	3,652	4,078	3,516	4,206	4,211	4,719	4,542	3,900	3,000	to 5,000
Misc. operating expenses 1/ 2/	10,010	9,759	11,171	12,001	12,003	12,727	13,539	12,844	13,200	11,000	to 15,000
Other operating expenses	32,868	31,420	34,088	36,697	39,481	42,400	43,899	43,232	44,000	43,000	to 50,000
Capital consumption 1/	19,299	17,788	17,091	17,378	17,863	17,662	17,645	17,769	17,900	18,000	to 20,000
Taxes 1/	4,542	4,612	4,853	4,955	5,214	5,690	5,613	5,838	6,100	5,000	to 7,000
Net rent to nonoperator landlords	7,690	6,099	7,124	7,684	8,731	9,164	9,112	9,603	9,300	8,000	to 10,000
Other overhead expenses	31,531	28,499	29,069	30,016	31,807	32,517	32,370	33,210	33,300	32,000	to 35,000
Total production expenses	132,433	125,084	128,772	137,026	144,029	149,897	150,307	149,094	151,000	155,000	to 165,000

1/ Includes operator dwellings. 2/ Beginning in 1982, miscellaneous operating expenses include other livestock purchases, dairy assessments & feeding fees paid by nonoperators. Totals may not add because of rounding. P = preliminary. F = forecast.

Information contacts: Chris McGath (202) 219-0808, Robert McElroy (202) 219-0802

Table 35.—CCC Net Outlays by Commodity & Function

	Fiscal year									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 E	1995 E
	$ million									
COMMODITY/PROGRAM										
Feed grains										
Corn	10,524	12,346	8,227	2,863	2,435	2,387	2,105	5,143	568	1,322
Grain sorghum	1,185	1,203	764	467	349	243	190	410	120	154
Barley	471	394	57	45	−94	71	174	186	191	132
Oats	26	17	−2	1	−5	12	32	16	7	4
Corn & oat products	5	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	0
Total feed grains	12,211	13,967	9,053	3,384	2,693	2,722	2,510	5,765	897	1,612
Wheat	3,440	2,836	678	53	796	2,805	1,719	2,185	1,806	1,924
Rice	947	906	128	631	667	867	715	887	820	314
Upland cotton	2,142	1,786	666	1,461	−79	382	1,443	2,239	1,670	1,160
Tobacco	253	−346	−453	−367	−307	−143	29	235	403	−183
Dairy	2,337	1,166	1,295	679	505	839	232	253	256	264
Soybeans	1,597	−476	−1,676	−86	5	40	−29	109	−147	−57
Peanuts	32	8	7	13	1	48	41	−13	97	32
Sugar	214	−65	−246	−25	15	−20	−19	−35	−24	−33
Honey	89	73	100	42	47	19	17	22	8	−4
Wool	123	152	1/ 5	93	104	172	191	179	198	137
Operating expense 3/	457	535	614	620	618	625	6	6	7	8
Interest expenditure	1,411	1,219	425	98	632	745	532	129	134	111
Export programs 4/	102	276	200	−102	−34	733	1,459	2,193	1,985	1,520
1989/95 Disaster/Tree/ livestock assistance	0	0	0	3,919	2/ 161	121	1,054	944	2,702	1,000
Other	486	371	1,665	110	647	155	−162	949	1,306	1,192
Total	25,841	22,408	12,461	10,523	6,471	10,110	9,738	16,047	12,118	8,997
FUNCTION										
Price-support loans (net)	13,628	12,199	4,579	−926	−399	418	584	2,065	443	−71
Direct payments 5/										
Deficiency	8,166	4,833	3,971	5,798	4,178	6,224	5,491	8,607	4,347	4,733
Diversion	64	382	8	−1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairy termination	489	587	260	168	189	96	2	0	0	0
Loan Deficiency	27	60	0	42	3	21	214	387	423	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	149	153	123
Disaster	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total direct payments	6,746	5,862	4,245	6,011	4,370	6,341	5,847	9,143	4,923	4,865
1988–95 crop disaster	0	0	0	3,386	2/ 5	6	960	872	2,646	1,000
Emergency livestock/tree/ forage assistance	0	0	31	533	156	115	94	72	56	0
Purchases (net)	1,670	−479	−1,131	116	−48	646	321	525	484	203
Producer storage payments	485	932	658	174	185	1	14	9	35	23
Processing, storage, & transportation	1,013	1,659	1,113	659	278	240	185	136	120	115
Operating expense 3/	457	535	614	620	618	625	6	6	7	8
Interest expenditure	1,411	1,219	425	98	632	745	532	129	134	111
Export programs 4/	102	276	200	−102	−34	733	1,459	2,193	1,985	1,520
Other	329	305	1,727	−46	708	240	−264	897	1,285	1,223
Total	25,841	22,408	12,461	10,523	6,471	10,110	9,738	16,047	12,118	8,997

1/ Fiscal 1988 wool & mohair program outlays were $130,635,000 but include a one-time advance appropriation of $126,108,000, which was recorded as a wool program receipt by Treasury. 2/ Approximately $1.5 billion in benefits to farmers under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 were paid in generic certificates in FY 90 & were not recorded directly as disaster assistance outlays. 3/ Does not include CCC Transfers to General Sales Manager. 4/ Includes Export Guarantee Program, Direct Export Credit Program, CCC Transfers to the General Sales Manager, Market Promotion Program, starting in fiscal 1991 & starting in fiscal 1992 the Export Guarantee Program – Credit Reform, Export Enhancement Program, Dairy Export Incentive Program, and Technical Assistance to Emerging Democracies. 5/ Includes cash payments only. Excludes generic certificates in FY 86–93. E = Estimated in the FY 1995 President's Budget which was released February 7, 1994 based on November/December, 1993 supply & demand estimates. Minus (–) indicates a net receipt (excess of repayments or other receipts over gross outlays of funds).

Information contact: Richard Pazdalski (202) 720–5148.

Food Expenditures

Table 36.—Food Expenditures

	Annual			1994			1994 year-to-date		
	1991	1992	1993	Mar	Apr	May P	Mar	Apr	May P
				$ billion					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	317.2	318.4	328.0	28.1	27.5	28.4	79.4	106.8	135.3
Meals & snacks 3/	229.7	237.5	250.5	21.8	22.7	22.4	59.6	82.3	104.7
				1993 $ billion					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	328.3	325.5	328.0	27.4	26.8	27.8	77.5	104.3	132.0
Meals & snacks 3/	238.3	341=7	250.5	21.6	22.4	22.1	59.0	81.3	103.4
				Percent change from year earlier ($ bil.)					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	4.3	0.4	3.0	5.9	2.0	1.9	3.7	3.2	2.9
Meals & snacks 3/	3.1	3.4	5.5	8.9	10.6	4.3	5.1	6.6	6.1
				Percent change from year earlier (1993 $ bil.)					
Sales 1/									
Off-premise use 2/	1.4	–0.9	0.8	3.0	–0.6	–0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Meals & snacks 3/	–0.3	1.4	3.6	7.0	8.6	2.5	3.2	4.7	4.2

1/ Food only (excludes alcoholic beverages). Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Excludes donations & home production. 3/ Excludes donations, child nutrition subsidies, & meals furnished to employees, patients, & inmates. P = preliminary.

NOTE: This table differs from Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), table 2, for several reasons (1) this series includes only food, excluding alcoholic beverages & pet food which are included in PCE; (2) this series is not seasonally adjusted, whereas PCE is seasonally adjusted at annual rates; (3) this series reports sales only, but PCE includes food produced & consumed on farms & food furnished to employees; (4) this series includes all sales of meals & snacks. PCE includes only purchases using personal funds, excluding business travel & entertainment. For a more complete discussion of the differences, see "Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector," Agr. Econ. Rpt. No. 575, Aug 1987.

Information contact: Alden Manchester (202) 219-0880

Transportation

Table 37.—Rail Rates; Grain & Fruit-Vegetable Shipments

	Annual			1993			1994			
	1991	1992	1993	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Rail freight rate index 1/ (Dec. 1984=100)										
All products	109.3	109.9	110.9	110.7	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.5	112.0 P	111.9 P
Farm products	111.4	111.1	113.7	113.5	114.8	114.6	114.9	114.5	114.8 P	114.3 P
Grain	111.2	111.4	114.7	114.5	116.0	115.7	116.1	115.8	115.7 P	115.1 P
Food products	108.1	108.7	108.9	108.8	109.6	109.5	110.2	110.2	110.8 P	110.7 P
Grain shipments										
Rail carloadings (1,000 cars) 2/	26.6	27.4	27.4	28.1	27.4 P	26.2 P	26.0 P	25.1 P	25.1 P	23.7 P
Barge shipments (mil. ton) 3/	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.0
Fresh fruit & vegetable shipments 4/ 5/										
Piggy back (mil. cwt)	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Rail (mil. cwt)	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9
Truck (mil. cwt)	41.9	44.0	44.8	48.2	41.6	42.7	42.0	37.8	46.0	54.2
Cost of operating trucks hauling produce 4/										
Fleet operation (cts./mile)	126.5	124.1	127.2	127.0	128.8	127.4	127.0	128.3	128.1	128.2

1/ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Weekly average: from Association of American Railroads. 3/ Shipments on Illinois & Mississippi waterways, U.S. Corps of Engineers. 4/ Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. 5/ Preliminary data for 1994. P = preliminary. — = not available.

Information contact: T.Q. Hutchinson (202) 219-0840.

Indicators of Farm Productivity

Table 38.—Indexes of Farm Production, Input Use & Productivity 1/

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/
					1982=100					
Farm output	84	101	105	102	104	97	108	112	112	--
All livestock products	102	100	103	103	106	108	110	112	114	--
Meat animals	102	100	99	99	100	102	102	102	105	--
Dairy products	103	99	105	106	105	107	106	109	109	--
Poultry & eggs	100	103	108	112	122	125	130	138	144	--
All crops	71	100	106	99	101	88	105	112	109	--
Feed crops	31	108	125	119	101	63	116	113	113	--
Food grains	64	93	87	77	77	70	77	99	76	--
Oil crops	75	87	96	88	88	71	87	87	92	--
Cotton and cotton seed	68	111	113	83	127	133	103	138	140	--
Tobacco	75	89	77	58	61	69	71	83	85	--
Vegetables and melons	97	103	109	110	117	111	114	123	122	--
Fruits and nuts	100	100	99	95	109	117	111	113	105	--
Other crops	101	110	111	120	132	137	141	141	148	--
Farm input	96	98	95	92	89	87	87	89	89	--
Farm Labor	95	97	89	87	84	86	82	87	88	--
Farm real estate	92	97	97	94	91	90	91	90	89	--
Durable equipment	95	91	86	80	74	70	67	65	63	--
Energy	97	100	90	84	93	93	91	90	89	--
Agricultural chemicals	93	106	101	111	100	90	93	90	94	--
Feed, seed, and livestock purchases	99	101	106	105	101	98	99	105	104	--
Other purchased inputs	107	108	99	89	92	90	96	97	100	--
Farm output per unit of input	88	103	111	111	117	112	124	127	126	--
Output per unit of labor										
Farm 3/	88	104	118	117	123	114	131	129	127	--
Nonfarm 4/	102	105	106	108	109	110	109	109	110	114

1/ New data and methods were used to calculate the 1991 indexes and to revise them back to 1948. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Economic Research Service. 4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics. -- = not available.

Information contact: Rachel Evans (202) 219-0433

Food Supply & Use

Table 39.—Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities 1/

Commodity	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 P
	Pounds								
Red meats 2/3/4/	124.9	122.2	117.4	119.5	115.9	112.3	111 9	114.1	111.9
Beef	74 6	74.4	69.6	68.6	65.4	64 0	63.1	62.8	61.7
Veal	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lamb & mutton	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pork	47.7	45.2	45.6	48.8	48.4	46.4	46.9	49.5	48.8
Poultry 2/3/4/	45.2	47.1	50.7	51.7	53.6	56.0	58.0	60.0	61.0
Chicken	36 1	37.0	39.1	39.3	40.5	42 2	43.9	45 9	47.0
Turkey	9.1	10.2	11.6	12.4	13.1	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.1
Fish & shellfish 3/	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.1	15 6	15.0	14.8	14.7	—
Eggs 4/	32.9	32.6	32.7	31.6	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.2	30.1
Dairy products									
Cheese (excluding cottage) 2/5/	22 5	23.1	24.1	23.7	23.8	24 6	25.0	26.0	—
American	12.2	12.1	12.4	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.3	—
Italian	6 5	7.0	7.6	8.1	8 5	9.0	9.4	10.0	—
Other cheese 6/	3 9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	—
Cottage cheese	4 1	4 1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	—
Beverage milks 2/	229.7	228.6	226.5	222.4	224.3	221.7	221.2	218.5	—
Fluid whole milk 7/	123.4	116.5	111.9	105.7	97.6	90 4	87.4	84.1	—
Fluid lowfat milk 8/	93 7	98.6	100.6	100.5	106.5	108.4	109.9	109.4	—
Fluid skim milk	12.6	13.5	14.0	16.1	20.2	22.9	23.9	25.0	—
Fluid cream products 9/	6 7	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	—
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	—
Ice cream	18 1	18.4	18 4	17.3	16 1	15.8	16 3	16.4	—
Ice milk	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.4	7.7	7.4	7.1	—
Frozen yogurt	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.8	3 5	3 1	—
All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis 10/	593.8	591.5	601 3	582.9	565.2	569.7	565 2	564 6	—
Fats & oils — Total fat content	64.3	64.4	62.9	63.0	60.4	62.2	63.8	65.6	—
Butter & margarine (product weight)	15.7	16.0	15 2	14.8	14.6	15.3	14 8	15.2	—
Shortening	22.9	22.1	21.4	21.5	21.5	22.2	22.4	22.4	—
Lard & edible tallow (direct use)	3 7	3.5	2 7	2.6	2,1	2.5	3.1	4 1	—
Salad & cooking oils	23.5	24.2	25.4	25.8	24 0	24 2	25.2	25.6	—
Fresh fruits 11/	110.6	117.4	121 6	120.7	123.1	116.8	113 2	122 7	—
Canned fruit 12/	12.7	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.3	13 5	12.3	14.4	—
Dried fruit	2 9	2.7	3 1	3 3	3,2	3.6	3.1	3 2	—
Frozen fruit	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	4 6	4 3	3.9	4.7	—
Selected fruit juices 13/	66.9	65.0	70 0	64.7	67.0	59.6	63 8	59.6	—
Vegetables 11/									
Fresh	103 0	100.4	107.0	110.8	114.9	112.3	109.6	114.0	113.4
Canning	90.9	91.0	90.6	86.4	93 5	100.8	103.1	99.6	101.5
Freezing	19.6	18.5	19.3	21.1	20.7	20.5	21.6	20.8	—
Potatoes, all 11/	122.4	126.0	125.9	122.4	127.0	127.7	130.4	132.4	135.7
Sweetpotatoes 11/	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4,1	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.2
Peanuts (shelled)	6.3	6.4	6.4	6 9	7.0	6 0	6.5	6.2	—
Tree nuts (shelled)	2.3	2.2	2 2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	—
Flour & cereal products 14/	156.1	162.1	170.8	173.7	175.4	183 5	185.4	187.0	—
Wheat flour	124.7	125.7	130.0	130.0	129 6	135.8	136.5	138.3	—
Rice (milled basis)	9.0	11.6	14.0	14.3	15.2	16.2	16.8	16.8	—
Caloric sweeteners 15/	131.2	129.5	133.5	134.8	136.7	139.6	140 6	143.8	147.1
Coffee (green bean equiv.)	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.)	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4 0	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6

1/ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, & ending stocks. Calendar-year data except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, & rice, which are on crop-year basis. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed weight. Chicken series revised to exclude amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging. 4/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Whole & part-skim milk cheese. Natural equivalent of cheese & cheese products. 6/ Includes Swiss, Brick, Munster, cream, Neufchatel, Blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, & Gouda. 7/ Plain & flavored. 8/ Plain & flavored & buttermilk. 9/ Heavy cream, light cream, half & half, & sour cream & dip. 10/ Includes condensed & evaporated milk & dry milk products. 11/ Farm weight. 12/ Excludes pineapples & berries. 13/ Single strength equivalent. 14/ Includes rye, corn, oat, & barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, & fuel. 15/ Dry weight equivalent. — = not available.

P = preliminary.

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